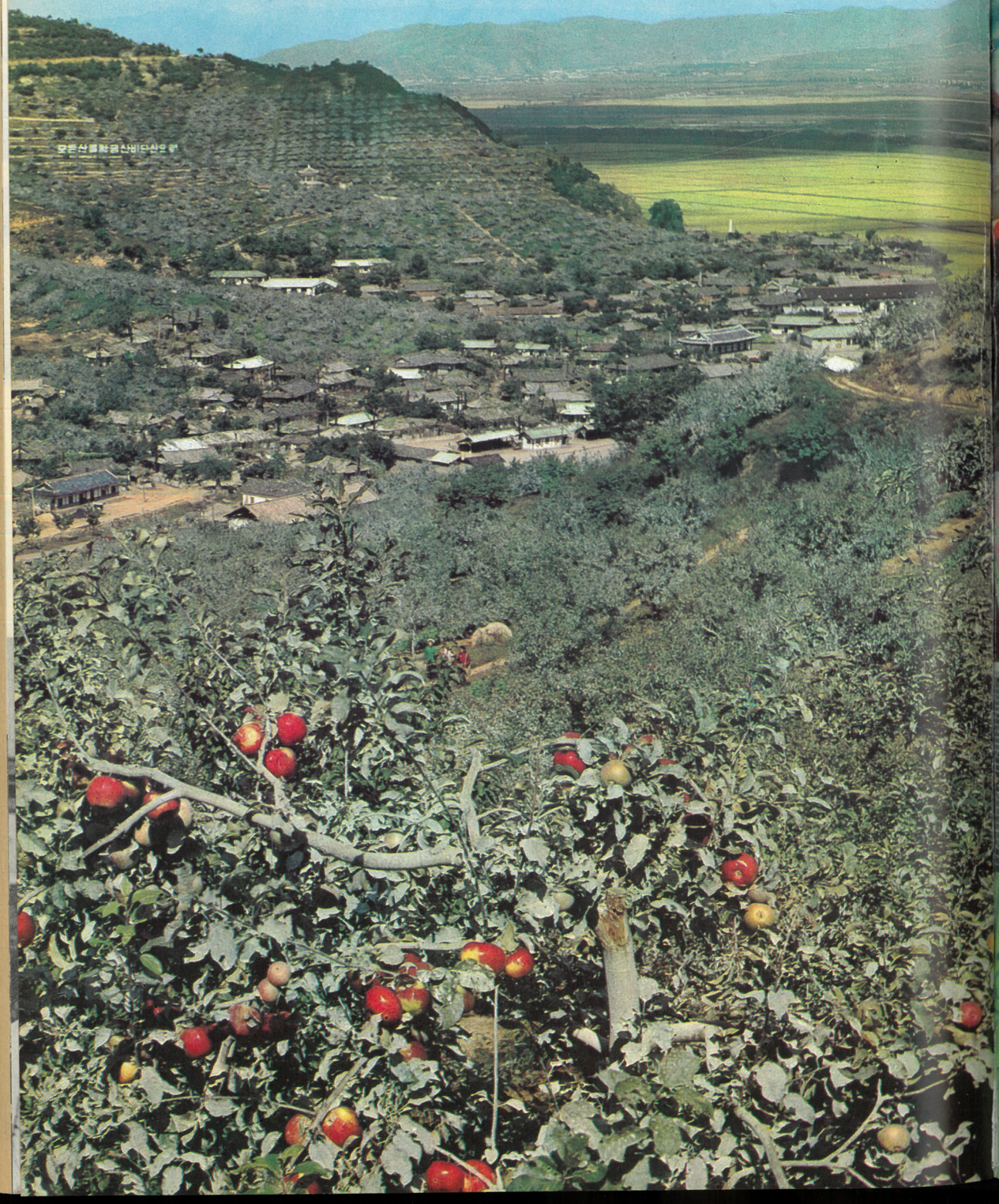
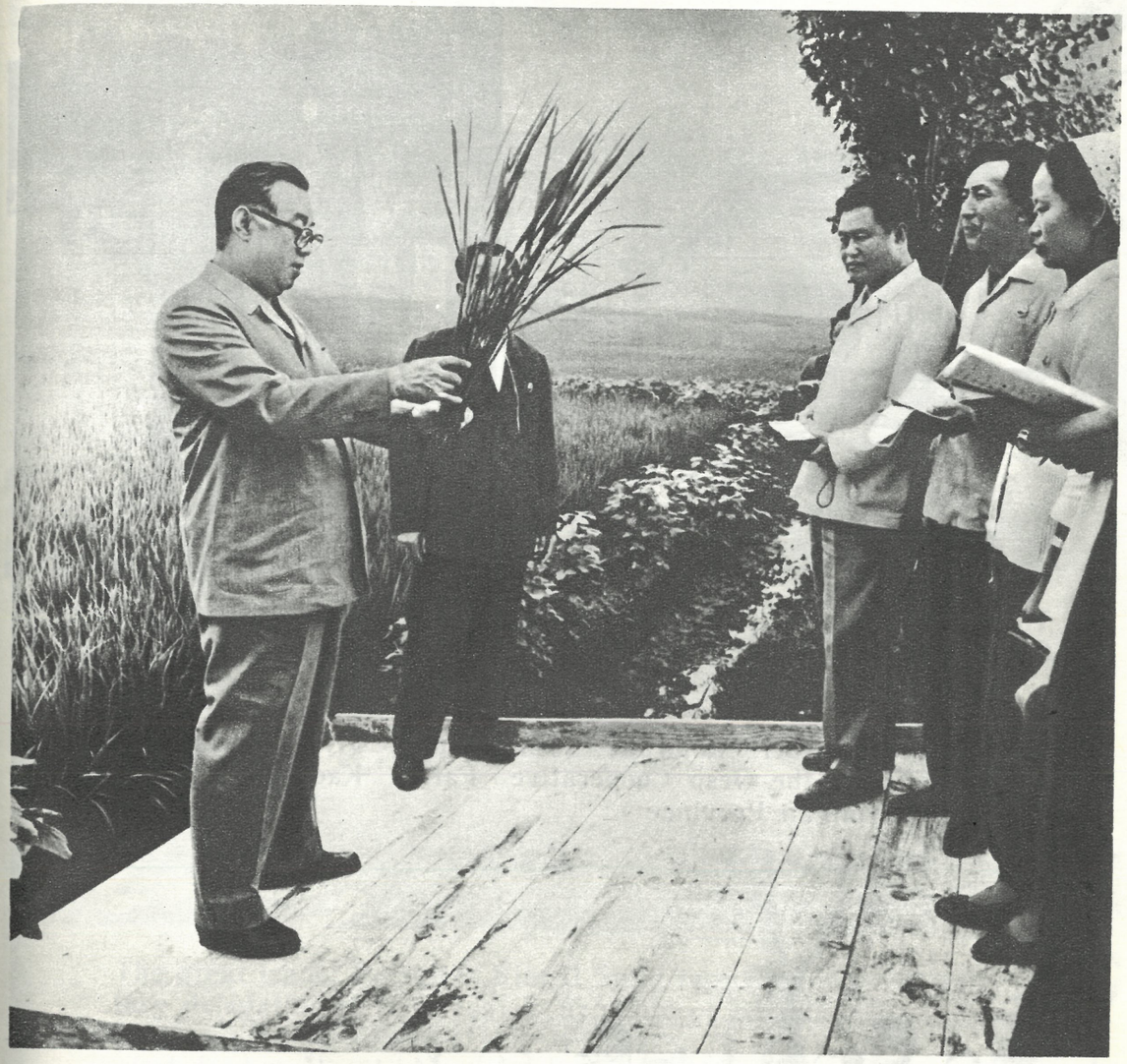
No. 13502



Korea Today

PER. DIV.
NYPL

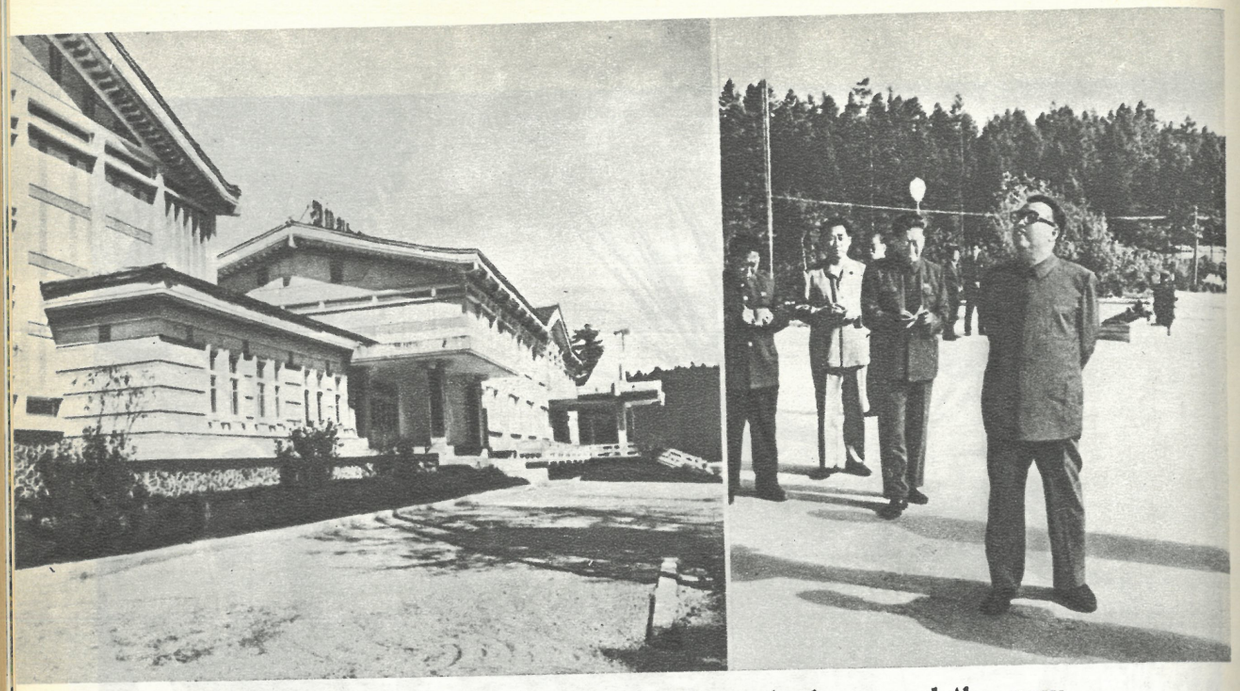
11
1979



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Suhung Cooperative Farm, Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Gives On-the-spot Guidance to Provinces

120 | P | SC



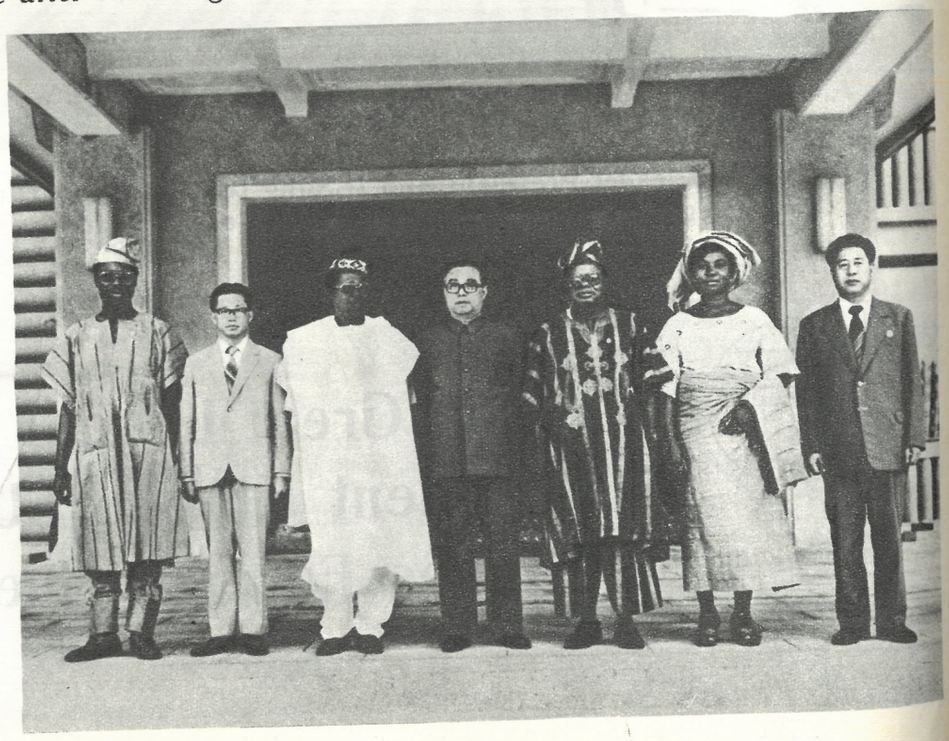
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung looks round the new Samjiyon Students and Children's Palace

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Oeso Cooperative Farm, Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province

The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives the parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

The Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

The great leader President Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of Japanese women of culture after receiving them



The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives Nigerian guests and poses for a photograph with them

Korea Today

No. 11 (278) 1979

MONTHLY JOURNAL

Published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House
Pyongyang, DPRK

CONTENTS

Historical Need of Three Revolutions . . . 7

Our Developing Literature 9

He Gave Eternal Youth 13

"An Opera That Gives Us Strength and Courage and Indicates Our Future" 15

Reportage

Mass Culture and Art Flowering among Workers . . . 22

On the Juche Idea (9)

The Juche Idea Is Embodied as Juche in Ideology . . . 24

Glorious Is Thy Name, Comrade Kim Il Sung . . . 26

Travel Note

Along the Thousand-ri East Coastline (6)

Sinpo—Fishing Port City 27

Legendary Hero, the Sun of the Nation

The Song of Anti-Japanese War 31

Three Oxen and 106 Tractors 33

Second Seven-Year Plan and Engineering Industry . . . 36

50th Anniversary of the Kwangju Student Incident 38

Account of Visit

Overnight Rest Home for Colliers 40

Lesson of History; Truth of Revolutionary Struggle

Revolutionary Film "An Jung Gun Shoots Ito Hirobumi" . . 42

President Kim Il Sung Is the Lodestar for Human Liberation 53

Dialogue

Pyongyang Turns More Magnificent and Beautiful 56

Under Loving Care 59
A Rich Cooperative Farm Village 61
New Residential District Appears in Nampo 63
Master of Farm 66

Korean Reunification Question
Extensive Dialogue—An Important Way of Early National Reunification 68

Hellish South Korea 70
Comers to Northern Half of the Republic 73

Korean Painting
"Cowboy" 74

Yellow-Throated Marten, A Furbearer 75
Schisandra 76
Burbot 77
Protection of Ear Shell 78
People's Struggle for Freedom and Liberation Is Triumphing 80

Voice of World
We Will Fight Shoulder to Shoulder with the Korean People 82

Developing Countries Work for Agricultural Progress . . . 84

Classic Tale
Tale of Hungbu 86

PHOTOGRAVURES

☆ The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Gives On-the-Spot Guidance to Provinces . . 1
☆ The Great Leader President Kim Il Sung Receives Foreign Guests . . 3
☆ Revolutionary Film "An Jung Gun Shoots Ito Hirobumi" . . 45
☆ Pyongyang Railway College 50
☆ Pyongyang Seasoning Factory . . 93

△ Do You Know? . . . 90
△ News . . . 92

FRONT COVER: The construction of the Orlon factory produced many innovators

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The historic house at Oryugol in Kosanjin where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided a meeting of military and political cadres of the Korean People's Army during the Fatherland Liberation War

INSIDE BACK COVER: Rolled steel is mass-produced

BACK COVER: Inhodae in Mt. Myohyang-san

Historical Need of Three Revolutions

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Complete independence of the working masses demands that the legacies of the old society be eliminated from all domains of social life—political, economic, ideological and cultural—and society reorganized along revolutionary lines in all aspects of its foundation and super-structure. Therefore, if a working-class state is to accomplish the historic task of providing full independence to the working masses, it should transform the old social system and, at the same time, carry out the revolution in the ideological, technical and cultural areas, too."

Our people are now dashing ahead towards a new greater victory with confident hope for the future.

Our present tasks to model the whole society after the Juche idea and bring about another great upsurge in socialist construction require our people more urgently than ever to deepen the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions under the banner of three revolutions.

Modelling of the whole society after the Juche idea is the ultimate goal of the Government of our Republic.

Only when we make three revolutions can we attain the goal and make the working masses fully independent.

The struggle to pattern the whole society on the Juche idea is in essence a struggle to guarantee full independence to the working masses.

Only when they are fully independent can they enjoy an independent and creative life as real masters of society, nature and their own destiny.

Their complete independence demands elimination of the legacies of the old society from all domains of social life—political, economic, ideological and cultural.

Such legacies—bureaucracy of state officials and others in political field, technical-economic backwardness in economic domain, capitalist, feudalistic and other old ideas in ideological sphere and old customs and manners in cultural area—remain long.

They all hinder men's independent and creative life and advance.

Hence the need of three revolutions to eliminate them.

Full independence of the working masses also demands reorganization of society along revolutionary lines in aspects of the foundation and superstructure.

The three revolutions are posed as an especially important question in countries—formerly colonies or semicolonies—which have won independence and are building a new society.

The countries, once under imperialist colonial yoke, are backward ideologically, technically and culturally, so the three revolutions are very difficult and complex and take more effort and time in such countries.

The three revolutions are the fundamental revolutionary task the state should continue to fulfil after the establishment of the socialist system.

With the establishment of the socialist system, the socio-political independence of the working masses is achieved, but there still remains the task of completely freeing them even from the fetters of old thinking and restrictions of nature. Therefore, after the

Excerpts from Teachings of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, "On the Juche Idea", Published in Foreign Languages

Sometime ago the Foreign Languages Publishing House published excerpts from teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, "On the Juche Idea," (in octavo) in English, Russian, Chinese, French and Spanish.

It treats the essence and substance of the Juche idea, the principles of leadership to carry the Juche idea into practice, creation of the Juche idea and the struggle for the establishment of Juche, the overall victory of the Juche idea and its great vitality and tasks for carrying the Juche idea into effect in the present time.

establishment of the socialist system, it is necessary to consolidate and develop the system without letup and, at the same time, to step up the work of remoulding people and remaking nature in an all-round way, through the vigorous promotion of the three revolutions. Only then the working masses can be fully independent.

After the victorious conclusion of the socialist revolution the Government of our Republic defined the three revolutions as the main content of the revolution in socialist society and the task of the continuous revolution until the completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche and has vigorously conducted them.

With the three revolutions forging ahead dynamically our revolution and construction have made very rapid progress, and brilliant victories and successes have been achieved in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

Holding aloft the three red banners of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our people are advancing vigorously in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign for the completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Victory and glory are always in store for our people making the three revolutions under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our Developing Literature

Kim Ha Myong

Under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Workers' Party of Korea our literature, like other forms of arts, has developed most brilliantly in history under our socialist system since the August 15 liberation by splendidly embodying the immortal Juche-oriented literary and art thought.

Especially in the 1970s our socialist literature entered upon a new higher stage of its development.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We have to develop all spheres of socialist culture including education, science, literature and art more speedily and on a sound foundation. To do so, we must block imperialist cultural penetration completely and overcome the trend toward restorationism through a vigorous ideological campaign in the area of cultural construction." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng., ed., Vol. V, p. 454.)

Literature and arts play a big role in modelling the whole society after the Juche idea.

Modelling the whole society after the Juche idea means training all members of society into true Juche-type revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the great leader and completely transforming society as required by Juche and thus capturing the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

To serve this work effectively, literature and arts must be guided by the Juche-oriented literary and art thought and their contents and forms based strictly on the Juche idea.

In order to firmly guarantee the purity of the Juche idea in literary construction imperialist cultural infiltration should be curbed completely and even the slightest manifestation of restorationism overcome quickly enough.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave timely scientific answers to difficult and complex theoretical and practical problems arising from reconstructing and developing literature and arts as required by Juche and led our writers from success to success.

Theory on Juche human science, a new communistic human science, asks literature to attach primary importance to the problem of independence, the problem of independent man, according to the immortal Juche idea and serve to remodel man as required by the new era.

Only when literature attaches primary importance to the problem of independence and creates man acting along Juche lines can it effectively serve to form true Juche-type man and transform all spheres of economy, culture, ideology and morality as demanded by the Juche idea.

According to the Juche-based literary and art thought, the seed in literature and arts is the core of a work and the ideological kernel of life that contains what a writer wants to say and has the ground on which elements of representation can strike their roots.

For this essential feature the seed becomes the basis and core of a work which unites material, theme and idea in close connection.

Only when a writer chooses a seed of great meaning in life and develops it through high artistic representation can he produce a work which can deeply impress people and rouse them to progress and struggle.

As our writers were guided by the immortal Juche-oriented literary and art thought and

theory they could confidently solve the new difficult and complex problems raised by the times for the construction of socialist literature and greatly contribute, above all, to establishing the revolutionary world outlook by elucidating the active role of the people and the decisive role of their ideological consciousness in the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work to remake nature and society through truthful artistic representation.

Under the brilliant guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people are making steady advance and innovation for socialist construction under the red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural. This grand reality is the inexhaustible source of our literary creation.

As we implemented the policy of modelling the whole society after the Juche idea, our people's independent consciousness and national pride rose very high and flunkeyism and dogmatism were overcome.

It has become our people's iron rule of life to make their flesh and bone of the great leader's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and unconditionally accept and carry out his teachings and their embodiment, the Party's policies.

This change and development in our people's life and spiritual world brought about a radical and deep change in all forms of literature including novel and poem and our literature came to serve more effectively to model the whole society after the Juche idea as a potent weapon of ideological and cultural revolutions.

What was important in reconstructing and developing literature and arts as required by Juche was the picturization, operatization and novelization of immortal classics created by the great leader during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

In the early 1970s immortal classics "Sea of Blood," "Fate of A Self-Defence Corps Member" and "Flower Girl" were novelized.

Through the conversion of the immortal classics into various literary and art forms writers, artistes and working people had a deep understanding of the essence and great vitality of the revolutionary traditions of our literature and arts and promoted the literary and art revolution more dynamically with the real model of the Juche literature and art, the revolutionary literature and art.

In the course of converting the immortal classics into various literary and art forms, our writers grasped the principles and ways to keep the distinctive features of various literary forms and artistically represent the leitmotif of works as required by the Juche idea.

At this time a vigorous struggle was waged to develop our literature and arts to suit the demand and thinking and feeling of our working people and a radical change took place in all forms of literature such as poem, novel, scenario and libretto.

Our poems became more lyrical to meet the demand of the people in our age and novels fully satisfied the requirement of human science for the rich and deep portrayal of real heroes in the revolution and construction.

The most important achievement of our literature is that it produced many revolutionary works truthfully depicting the great revolutionary exploits, wise leadership and noble moral qualities of the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung—lyrics, poems for songs, long poems, epics and short stories, medium-length stories and novels praising his brilliant revolutionary exploits and expressing our people's boundless respect and love for him and their perfectly pure and infinite loyalty to him.

At this time the April 15 writers' group was formed under the Central Committee of the Writers' Union of Korea under the wise guidance of the Party and gained signal successes in the creation of works portraying the respected and beloved leader.

This group knew the demand of our people and the historic task assigned by our era and started to write "Immortal History," a cycle of novels, depicting his brilliant revolutionary history in a chronicle form and has already produced monumental novels "The Year 1932," "Revolutionary Aurora," "Arduous March" and "Foot of Mt. Paekdu-san."

It also produced "1,000-ri Journey for Learning," "Mangyongdae" and "The Dawn-

ing Amnok-gang River," novels reflecting his revolutionary history, and epic "Inerasable Footmarks," greatly contributing to the development of our literature and the revolutionary education of our working people.

These revolutionary works presenting the revolutionary history of the great leader give a comprehensive and profound epic description of the immortal revolutionary history of the great leader who, born into a revolutionary family at historic Mangyongdae, grew as a revolutionary, started revolutionary activities in his early age, fathered the immortal Juche idea and led our people along the road of victory and glory, of his brilliant revolutionary exploits, wise leadership and noble moral qualities.

Besides, short stories "Bright Morning," "History of Iron" and "Thaw," plays "Under the Banner of Victory," "New Dawn of the Revolution" and "Great Turn" and other excellent literary works presenting the noble qualities and lasting revolutionary exploits of the great leader were produced and greatly contributed to the education of the working people in the monolithic ideology.

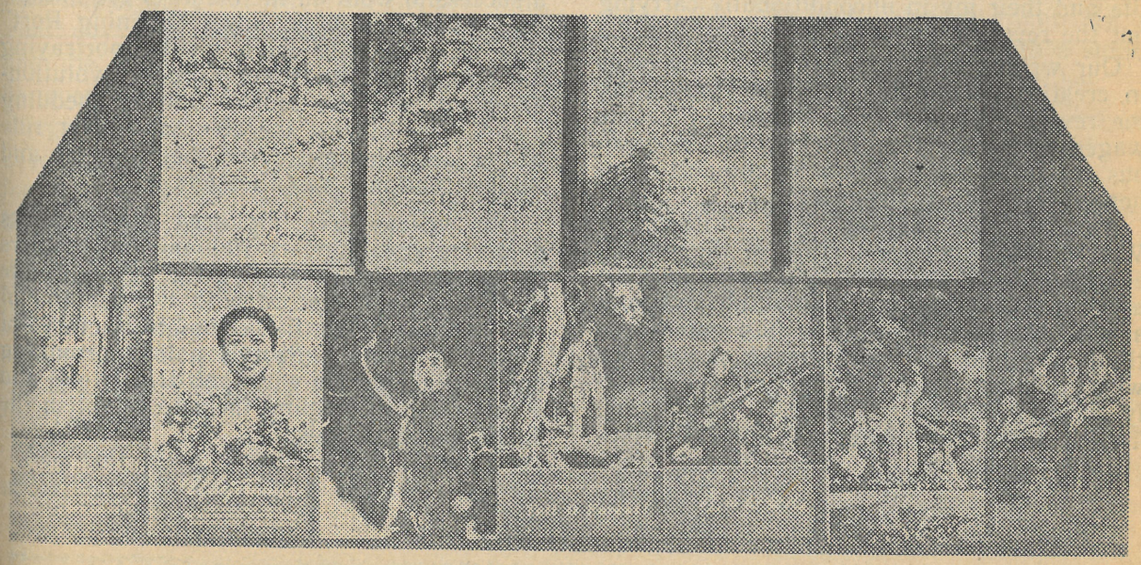
At this time our writers produced many works of high ideological and artistic value representing the great leader's revolutionary family.

Representative works of such kind are novel "Dawn of History" depicting the energetic revolutionary struggle of the great leader's father, Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, a patriotic and revolutionary educationist, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement and the pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement, epic "Green Pine Will Stand Forever" and plays "Untrodden Path" and "Green Pine"; biographical story "Mother of Korea," epic "Mother of Korea" and play "Our Mother" portraying the great leader's mother, Kang Ban Sok, mother of Korea, an outstanding political figure and an ardent Communist.

Upholding the Party's literary and art policy, our writers found out many revolutionary themes and produced many works portraying revolutionary fighters and builders of socialism who serve as a model in life and struggle.

Main themes of our literature demanded

Our revolutionary novels and many other literary books have been published in foreign languages



by our developing revolution are revolutionary traditions, the deep and strong roots of our Party and revolution, and the revolutionary struggle and constructive work which our people, inheriting the revolutionary traditions, conducted in the post-liberation period and the struggle for national reunification and the south Korean revolution.

According to the Party's policy of deepening education in the revolutionary traditions to revolutionize all members of society, our writers produced many works on the theme of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and guided by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, which truthfully present the infinite loyalty and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters through their different aspects of life and convincingly show the correctness of his revolutionary policies.

Novels "On the Road of Loyalty," "Thriving Sunflower," "Verdant Youth" and "Burst Chains" and medium-length story "Eternal Smile" impressively depict the noble spiritual world of the revolutionary fighters who attained class awakening and established their revolutionary world outlook in the fire of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, guarded the great leader politico-ideologically and physically in any adversity, even giving their lives if necessary, and found the worth of their life and their joy in unconditionally carrying out the revolutionary tasks given by him.

Our writers also achieved great successes in creating revolutionary works presenting the revolutionary struggle which our people waged after liberation, carrying on the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Novels "New Spring" and "Life-giving Water" draw an epic picture of the radical changes in our countryside where our peasants have become masters of land and their age-old desire for irrigation has come true through grand nature-remaking under the wise guidance and deep concern of the fatherly leader. Novels "Poplar," "Pyongyang Time," "Stars Underground" and "A Workers' Family" are excellent works vividly portraying the heroic struggle of our working class who built a new, rich and strong, prosperous socialist Korea with an independent national economy and self-defence potential at the miraculous speed of Chollima from ruins caused by the US imperialists' barbarous bombing.

These works truthfully show how our working class, who was liberated from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and worsted US imperialism, has grown to be true master of the country and the leading class of the revolution through creative labour to build a new state.

The US imperialists occupying south Korea are trying frantically to rig up "two Koreas" and make south Korea their permanent colony, and the revived Japanese militarists are working harder for reinvasion. Our writers therefore pay deep attention to producing works depicting patriotic devotion displayed and heroic deeds performed by the Korean People's Army men and the people in the rear in the great Fatherland Liberation War against the armed aggression of the US imperialists and their stooges and the struggle of revolutionaries and patriotic people in the south for the south Korean revolution and national reunification.

Medium-length story "Rakdong River" is a successful work on the theme of the Fatherland Liberation War. Novel "Burning Port" is a representative work vividly portraying the struggle of the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people fighting shedding blood to overthrow the colonial fascist rule of the US imperialists and their stooges and achieve national reunification.

Our writers have produced many works depicting revolutionary fighters and builders of socialism which serve as a model in life and struggle in accord with the demand of our revolution for the complete victory of socialism and the Party's policy, providing our working people with their true friend and a fine textbook helping them to establish the Juche world outlook.

He Gave Eternal Youth

—Story about Great Love for A Singer—

Wang Su Bok is a folk song soloist well known to our people. She is 62 years old now. But she is now singing of our happy life and optimism on the stage with youthful vigor.

She once wrote in her reminiscences:

"In his old age man who sings songs of sorrow, songs of tears, in a bad world is compelled to quit the stage. But we vocalists, who sing songs of loyalty, songs of praise, under the loving care of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, remain an unwithering flower of loyalty on the stage."

Again on the Stage

One autumn day in 1955, she sang in presence of the great leader for the first time. That day she, together with other artistes, had the honour to give performance at a banquet arranged in honour of a foreign delegation.

When she heard that she was to give performance in presence of the fatherly leader her joy knew no bounds.

In the pre-liberation years she had sung songs for money in sorrow and tears, degrading the dignity of man. So she had never dreamed of such an honour. She sobbed with emotion. Her bitter past vividly floated before her eyes.

She started her stage career in the days under Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

She sang to earn her keep, fully experiencing the sorrow and suffering of an artiste in a colony.

Japanese imperialism despised her as a singer of colonial Korea and did not even allow her to sing Korean folk songs.

There were no hope and joy for her as a singer in such a dark and suffocating world. She left the stage which she had entered with an ambition.

The great leader liberated the country and she started a new life with hope. She reentered the stage.

She mounted the stage in the banquet hall and sang the folk song "Kin Arirang" very popular with our people, controlling her emotion.

The moment the song ended, the great leader, who had been listening attentively to her song in the seat of honour with a smile, was the first to clap the hands for her.

When she sang her second song, "Weeping Willow," he did the same and encored another song.

She sang an encore and returned to her seat.

He, much delighted, said to the foreign guests: **"She is an old singer. Though, she sings very well. Her songs are good, rich in national flavour."**

And he told our functionaries that we should inherit the form of folk song, develop songs popular with the people and widely spread her songs.

It was an expression of his warm love for and trust in her. She felt she was reborn as the fatherly leader accorded such an honour to her who had been a singer in the old society, and made her sing new songs for the country and people.

Giving Eternal Youth

She sang songs to her heart's content under the tender care of the kind-hearted fatherly leader.

She sang songs "Oh, Our Dear Peasants!" and "Song of Korea's Eight Sights" at a New Year performance in 1959. He remarked that the Korean songs are sweet to Korean ears and good to hear, and that we must study her songs because the people like her songs and cared to award her the title of Merited Actress.

It was not all. He saw to it that the Order of Labour Feat was awarded to her and kindly toasted her health at a banquet. He met her in a northern city and encouraged her, saying, **"You sing well and never grow old."** With youthful vigor given by him, she went to factories and enterprises to encourage the working people with her songs. She also performed abroad adding fame to Korea.

The great leader's solicitude for her knew no bounds.

Early in 1972, she went, together with other artistes, to the Huichon Machine-tool Plant to encourage its workers to hit the 10,000 machine-tool production target.

On April 11 that year the great leader visited this plant to share joy with its workers who had just hit the target. He was accompanied by the head of state of a foreign country and his party.

He heard that she was sincerely helping workers while encouraging them to great results. He, much pleased, highly praised her as a revolutionized artiste.

That day, the workers of this plant had a great honour to pose for photograph with the great leader.

In great joy and stirring excitement, all were straightening themselves, when he looked round and asked, **"Is Wang Su Bok here?"**

Full of emotion, she could not reply at once. All eyes were focussed on her. They seemed to demand her immediate reply. "Yes, I am," she uttered in a choked voice and sobbed like a child.

He nodded satisfactorily and took his seat.

After the photographing, he introduced her to the head of state of the foreign country, saying:

"Let me introduce you. This is Wang Su Bok, Merited Actress. She is a famed singer of Korea, a revolutionized artiste ready to serve the country, following the Party forever."

She was captivated by boundless emotion, stirring excitement and immeasurable joy and happiness.

In April 1977 she celebrated her 60th birthday.

The fatherly leader had another Order of Labour Feat awarded to her on her 60th birthday and her birthday banquet arranged at state expense.

Like this, his love for a singer was that of a tender-hearted father, the kind of which is to be found nowhere else in the world.

Today too she is singing of the boundless fatherly love of the respected and beloved leader who gave her eternal youth, full of pride, happiness and joy.

Mun Chang Rok

"An Opera That Gives Us Strength and Courage and Indicates Our Future"

French People Highly Acclaim the Revolutionary Opera "The Flower Girl"

During its visit to France the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe staged the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" at the Champs-Elysees Theatre in Paris.

Its performance was appreciated by a large crowd of French working people, personages of political and academic circles, representatives of public organizations, foreign diplomatic officials in Paris, leading personnel from scores of international organizations and political figures and business men of various countries in Paris.

A great many people came to Champs-Elysees to see the opera. Among them were those from Paris and localities as well as those from Italy, Spain and other neighbours of France and even from north Europe and the Americas.

A vast multitude of audience different in language and custom and different in nationality warmly congratulated our artistes upon their successful representation.

They were profuse in their praise of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" which produced quite a sensation. It was lauded as "a new landmark in the history of human culture, the beginning of a new history", "a great creation of a powerful, ingenious and civilized people" and so forth.

Here we would like to introduce some instances of their unstinted commendation.

"I Pay My Highest Regard to The Korean People's Leader Who Guides a Great Art"

"Our rousing welcome extended to your performance is an expression of the warm sympathy, support and solidarity of French public circles and people for the just cause of the Korean people and a manifestation of hearty thanks for your encouragement to our struggle, an encouragement derived from your cause of justice.

"So, please convey our profound thanks to esteemed President Kim Il Sung who sent here the art troupe giving us such a great encouragement." (Secretary General of the Permanent Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea)

"The revolutionary opera is a tangible evidence demonstrating the correctness of the idea and theory of great Comrade Kim Il Sung on building socialist national culture.

"Reading his works sympathy was much felt with the idea that in order to build a genuine socialist culture it is essential to repudiate flunkeyism and restorationism and embark on the creation of a new culture, revolutionary, popular and contemporary. I saw an actual success of this idea and theory today.

"This is indeed a great example which deserves eulogy and which we should follow." (the Director of the "Ebro" Publishing House of Spain)

"Seeing the opera, I've come to realize that you the Korean people are great, brave and the most powerful, because you are under the guidance of the great leader.

"All people have not always been great and mighty in each history, for they had no great standard-bearer to lead them.

"The Korean people are and will be great. A people who made revolution by their own efforts are bound to emerge victorious. The reason is that they shape their future on

their own.

"We workers do not think Ggot Bun to be a mere Korean country girl in the days gone by. Even now Ggotbuns floundering in dire straits are to be found in many countries and our factory has also many a Ggot Bun. The day will soon come when Ggotbuns who are still groaning under oppression and in agony will open their eyes and rise up. Let these Ggotbuns see this opera without exception! Then the flower of revolution whose seeds were planted by Ggot Bun will bloom red in all spheres of ideology, morality, culture and life of the Europeans.

"Long live the great Juche idea!" (Jacoboy, a mechanic and Communist Party member)

"Frankly speaking, with curiosity I'm now making a study of Korea's authoritative and renowned art troupe bearing the name of Mansudae. Every year a few dozens of foreign art troupes play operas, give concerts and have international contests frequently at our theatre. But never before had I seen such artists and art troupe as Korea's. The Korean artists are disciplined, polite and cultured. This is reflected in their stage acting. Over 200 persons move exactly, subtly and smartly like the shadow of a single soul for three hours, spreading on the stage a great ideology and a fascinating world of art. It is clear that such collective organization and collective ingenuity can hardly be attained through repressive discipline and severe punishment. All art troupes should study the order and method of educating and training artists and creating art in Korea.

"I pay my highest respect to your teacher for having educated the Korean artists and enabled them to cultivate splendid artistic talents and have lofty traits, spiritual and moral." (A leading worker of the Champs-Elysees Theatre)

" 'The Flower Girl' is quite a unique opera in which music, dance and stage-setting have become harmonious as an integral whole.

"Though I have been working as a musician for 25 years, never before have I seen such a new, innovatory opera as yours. Formerly an opera art had been known to be performed in the West alone. To be candid, I didn't think at all that the herald-like example of the contemporary opera art could be created in the East.

"Through this opera alone we can see clearly that in Korea a correct policy and measures are framed and taken for the development of opera art. It is well described in your creation of an opera based on the national peculiarities and traditions and suited to the aesthetic sense and demand of our contemporaries.

"And I think it is a natural outcome of the wise policy of esteemed President Kim Il Sung, a great philosopher, and the full ensurance of social and all-people assistance for the development of art.

"The exploit of the Korean artists is the creation of an opera art whose sentiments are not only oriental but occidental, not only national but international. I express the greatest respect and heartfelt gratitude to the excellent and talented Korean artists who put to shame the first-class artists of France and west Europe and to the leader who has brought them up and leads them." (Composer Lespardei)

"Today I've discovered the truth that a great struggle can produce a great art and a great art can be a lamplight which heralds a great age.

"I've come to know clearly that the opera 'The Flower Girl' presented on the stage by you is a work of historic significance and a masterpiece which was created in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by President Kim Il Sung, hero of our time, and which inspired the great struggle. I pay my highest regard to the Korean people's leader who started a really great revolution and guides a great art." (Historian Shabiz).

"Genuine Revolutionary Opera Of the Working Class Created For the First Time in History"

"The greatness of the revolutionary opera 'The Flower Girl' lies in the fact that it gives a great shock to and awakens many of our friends—not only the French people but also the overwhelming majority of the world's people—our friends who, even though they are duped politically and ideologically, befooled philosophically and theoretically and despised economically and morally, cannot become conscious of it nor can offer resistance.

"Korea which we workers are acquainted with and which is led by great Comrade

Artistes of the Mansudae Art Troupe receiving the warm welcome of the audience

Kim Il Sung is the forerunner of the 20th century in all respects." (Philipti, a worker of an automobile plant and functionary of a trade union)

"When we see a Korean opera, strength wells up in us. We've so far considered that operas deal with love and sorrow, king and princess. But you have shown us an opera for the poor, an opera that gives us strength and courage and indicates our future.

" 'The Flower Girl' is a genuine revolutionary opera of the working class created for the first time in history. We proudly declare that this is not only a Korean opera but also an opera of the international working class." (Worker Santana)

"It needs not recount here the wonderful power and international significance of this opera. Just as water is wanted by those who pass through a desert and compass is required for the crew who go on an ocean voyage, so the appreciation of this opera is a must for all people and all nations that hope for genuine life, freedom and glory. That's why I wish to say Korean artists should put on the stage 'The Flower Girl' at all theatres of the world. But, please come first to our country." (A public official of Zaire and a songstress of Sweden)

"I have enjoyed a splendid opera like this for the first time in my life. This opera is an opera of our working class and an opera of the people, indeed.

"I offer my heartfelt congratulations and greetings to you who made a long journey to perform such a fine opera.

"All of us workers should see this opera.

"I will tell it to many of my colleagues and bring them with me to see it again. Then, we will again congratulate you, Korean artists, genuine artists of people and standard-bearers of our struggle, in the name of the working class of Paris." (A printer of "L'Humanite Rouge")

"This opera is an art which instills in the people confidence and prowess as it shows them the clear-cut way of putting an end to the exploitation and subjugation of man by man and building a new, happy life for them." (Jean Paulet, reporter of the newspaper "Quotidien du Peuple")

"It's really a wonderful performance. The opera shows us well the sufferings the Korean people underwent when they were deprived of their country in the past.

"In my opinion the true value of the opera lies, inter alia, in the fact that it clarifies the truth of life and history.

"As the opera shows, the struggle of the Korean people will surely be crowned with

victory, because it is legal, inevitable and righteous." (Babide)

"Presentation of 'The Flower Girl' in Paris Gave a Life of Spring and a Bright Future to the Gloomy World of European Opera"

"Europe should accept the new opera of Korea that is inspiring in ideology, universal in form, unique and attractive in creation.

"The revolutionary opera 'The Flower Girl' which upset the 500-year-long history of European opera is the most successful modern opera." (Toroguy, stage artist)

"Korea's new opera 'The Flower Girl' is a superb art flawless in all respects.

"This opera arouses our sympathy and response, for it is utterly new and creative in content, form and emotion, quite different from the European opera.

"Everything in Korea is mirrored in it.

"Through this opera, we can get a clear notion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its progress, power and wisdom." (General Director of the UNESCO)

"I saw 'The Flower Girl' twice. Each time, I felt quite afresh and impressive.

"You created so excellent an opera. Why, then, have you visited Europe just now? It's hard to understand.

"An art of world level should necessarily be known all over the world. The current presentation of 'The Flower Girl' in Paris gave a life of spring and a bright future to the gloomy world of European opera." (Pepi Salbadoz, Italian stage artist for opera)

"It's not too much to say that 'The Flower Girl' is a very excellent opera in which no defect can be found. In general, opera can hardly be comprehensible to foreigners and pleasant to their ears, because it is a music art. But the Korean opera is quite different. 'The Flower Girl' is a masterpiece of world level in its content and artistry. As an expert engaged in arranging art performance, I have seen all world-famous art troupes and their productions. But I have not yet seen such a piece of work which enraptured me so much and left me spellbound at once.

"Singing, orchestral music playing and dancing by artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe are really excellent. We would like to arrange the presentation of your music and dance ensemble along with opera performance. Let us discuss this matter." (Dante Bigniani, Director of the Brazilian Association for Artistic Representation)

"The Korean opera is beautiful and wonderful. Resourceful dramaturgy by means of popular songs, diversified, fantastic stage, charming dance and distinctive song called *pangchang* that greatly enrich stage representation—all this is wonderful and agreeable. Singing, musical performance and dancing are all excellent. You deserve credit for having made them a splendid and harmonious ensemble.

"Indeed, the Korean artists are all masterhands of music and universal experts of ensemble." (Music fan Alain)

"Today we enjoyed the night of opera surpassing all imagination.

"The Korean opera is the sublime culmination of arts—contents, songs, orchestral music, *pangchang*, decor and even stage lighting forming a perfect ensemble.

"The Korean opera calls for newly examining all the old methods and means adopted by the European opera.

"The European classic opera which prevails in our mind is an opera in which one or two main characters demonstrate their talents and the role of all other artists and means is disregarded.

"The opera 'The Flower Girl' gives no undue prominence to certain particular artists. Here the roles of all creative staffs, singers, players and lighting fixture operators are valued and it is rounded into a complete system. It is an opera showing true life, ideal and future." (A noted French art critic)

"You, praiseworthy front-rank artists of Korea, brought about a turning-point that newly rated and upset the acme of European opera. The European-style opera which remains chronic for centuries has become a useless means of showing an individual skill, i.e., its value is evaluated by which singer appears on the stage. Therefore, many people avoid seeing the opera and are less interested in it than in bawdy songs sung by female singers in cabarets.

"Ggot Bun has not only awakened us anew both from ideological and mental point of view but provided us with a new criterion in understanding and appreciating opera.

"It gives me an irrepressible pleasure to think that the day is not distant when the new-type opera performed by Ggot Bun will blossom." (Bertran, a person studying modern art)

"The Korean opera represented a profound philosophical idea and the sublimity of opera art from a completely new angle and most admirably.

"This opera is a work like a textbook whose content European musicians should learn and accept one by one as the first-year students." (Fabulion, musician)

"The art of Korea is the best of all. Music, dance and stage art are all best. Everything is best, best and best." (The deputy director of an international insurance company)

"A New Era of 'Flower Girl'-Style Opera Will Come"

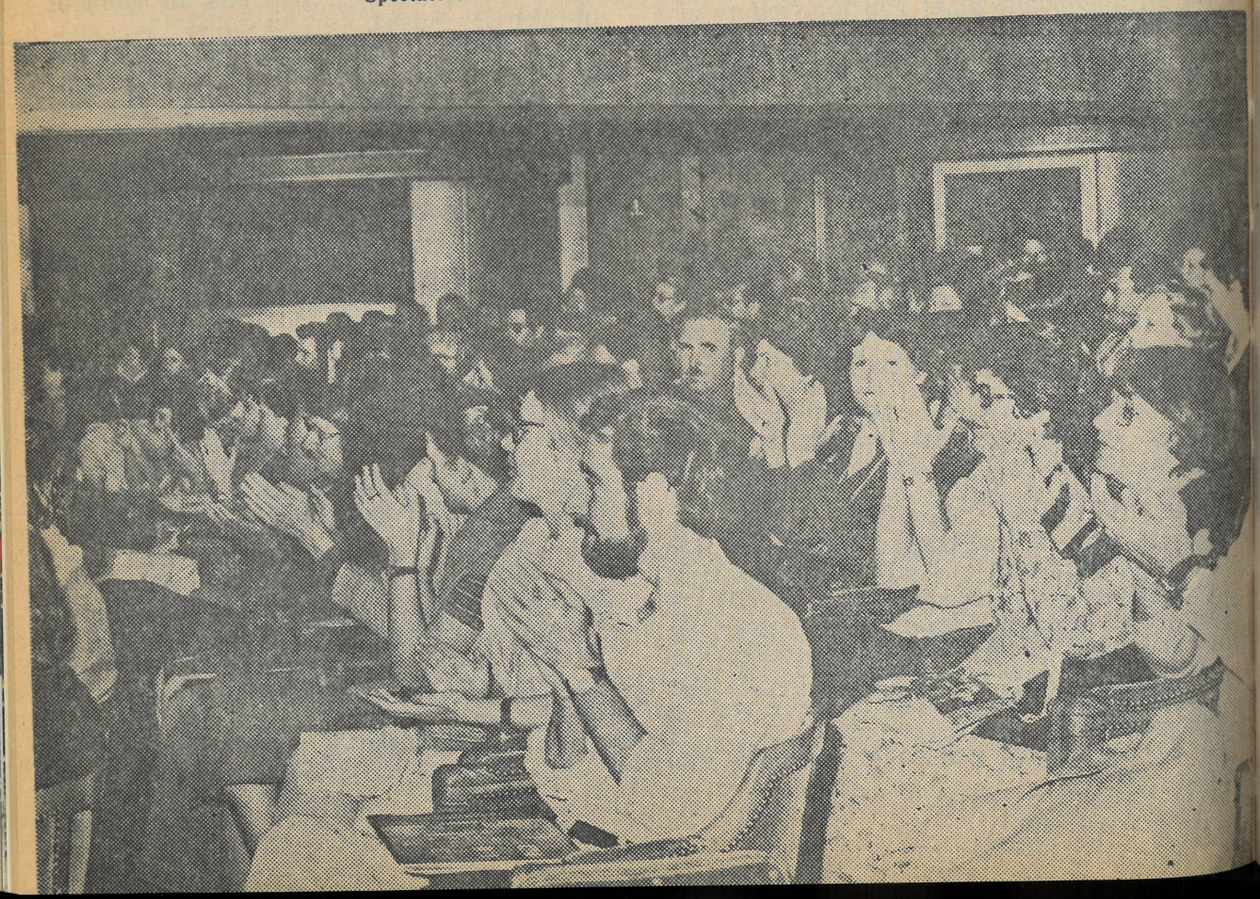
"This time the Mansudae Art Troupe demonstrated the Korean people's long history, culture and revolutionary tradition, showed a new type of opera hitherto unknown to the world and proved its great ingenuity and dignity.

"The Mansudae Art Troupe created the form of opera and music that can call forth a response in the hearts of all people and people with progressive thought and ideal and thus displayed its creative ability. At the same time, it won a world-wide reputation as an art troupe capable of playing most excellently any world-famous operas and music pieces for its high level of song and orchestra." (A leading worker of the Paris Literature and Art House)

"'The Flower Girl' creating a great sensation in Paris and the whole Europe is a finest piece of work in modern art that carried into reality the fantasy of mankind for art and the ideal of artists.

"You newly enriched the opera music with songs taking the form of beautiful and traditional popular songs, created a new harmony of stage decor, *pangchang* and orchestra and discovered and refined inexhausti-

Spectators send enthusiastic applause each time scenes change



More and more people want tickets, though tickets for last performance have already been engaged

ble means of expression for opera. All songs are expressive and rich and especially you completely innovated the composition of opera music and its power of expression through *pangchang* which is sung apart from the stage. I pay my respects for this." (Artist Mollier)

"What shocked us European musicians in the orchestra of the Korean opera is that the combination of musical instruments is unique and they give forth rich and charming sounds. Another shock is that Korean musical instruments have made amazing development in respect of technical possibility and modernization in reverberation.

"In 'The Flower Girl' it was agreeable that the form of popular song was introduced in all aspects and special technique of music and drama art created. In particular, it was nice that such music proved excellent to the accompaniment of brilliant orchestra ensemble. Hot dispute arose among Parisians as to your new opera. Sooner or later, such uproar will cross the border. Really, who will win in this dispute and which orientation should the opera follow? I am sure that the orientation will be set by you." (Pianist Zerar)

"The flower girl performing her difficult part boldly and excellently, the mother enthralling the minds of people, Sun Hui playing her part simply, truly and passionately with her silvery voice—all their acting was very good.

"Splendid decorations which can be found only in legends, the hill covered with azaleas, the scene of a moonlight night, a harmony of beautiful colours, appearance of a prison with iron-barred window as high as the Alps, falling water, a train running out of sight beyond a mountain and marvellously singular and graceful dances—how magnificent they are!

"Touched by truly simple and vivid performance and overwhelmed by powerful music and gorgeous stage decor, the French audience become entranced with too great a surprise. But they left the Champs-Elysees Theatre with a firm belief that they appreciated a new opera which they had enjoyed nowhere till then." (The evening edition of "Le Monde", July 1)

"The mysterious harmony of *pangchang* is astonishing, indeed. Opera authors and directors have taken much pains so far to delve into the problems concerning the heroine's acting, formation of scenes and truthfulness of dramatic flow, and had heated discussions about these matters many a time, but in vain.

"With characters' songs alone quite a few questions could hardly be settled, however well aria and arioso were employed and however wonderfully recitative was chanted. After all, the cause for this failure was sought from the specific feature of opera art.

"When a performance attended with continuous singing failed to give truthfulness and when psychological description turned out to be clumsy, it was claimed that this was inevitable on account of opera art's characteristics. Everything was veiled with opera art's specific character.

"However, you creditably solved, through a new form of song called *pangchang*, all matters, for the solution of which time had been wasted for hundreds of years with such controversies and self-consolation.

"Truth to tell, this is a great discovery worthy of special mention in the annals of opera development.

"By discovering *pangchang*, Korean artists do wonders of all sorts in opera. Your opera is an almighty and everlasting opera." (Musician Patrique)

"This opera truthfully sketches out the history of Korea. Its delineation is not confined to the history of Korea.

"It relates the history which all countries and all nations have molded and are molding. It shows them which way to go.

"That is why I think this opera is an opera of international significance and an opera worthy enough for enjoyment of all people.

"This opera is a work whose music, dance and stage-setting all acquire an international significance. All of them are on a world level and we have to learn from them.

"Notably, being a dancer, I've been beside myself with admiration and joy, while seeing your dances. Your successful introduction of dance in opera that is not a dance drama is a valuable discovery.

"It is my wish that you will often come to Paris bringing with you such an opera to afford an opportunity for us to learn." (Ballet school teacher Caterine Catkova)

"What I felt envy at the Korean opera 'The Flower Girl' was firstly the good luck of the actress playing the title role, secondly her beautiful song and thirdly the audience's acclaim and high terms of praize for its success. If I am in a position to play the part of Ggot Bun even once, how happy I will be! I am too old to enjoy such a good fortune, but the day will surely come when young songstresses will do so." (Singer Zette)

"I who have devoted myself to dance execution all my life actively support your opera in which dance is valued. In your opera dance holds really a legitimate position. In Ggot Bun's dream and her anguish on the moonlit night, the dance illustrates rich emotion and deep meaning.

"Your enchanting opera helped to raise our opera dancers' qualification." (Dancer Collette)

"A new era of 'The Flower Girl'-style opera—sound and fresh, attractive and popular—will certainly come to Europe." (Musician Daniel)

"It's a rare masterpiece. It's a new form of revolutionary opera. It is entirely justifiable that the world's people laud this opera, saying that the 'boom of a gun for opera revolution in our era rose in Korea'." (Kardes, journalist)

"Italy is called a fountainhead and cradleland of west European opera, but this has become an old story. Now there are no new reformists except erstwhile masters whose names remain listed only in music dictionary. The revolutionary opera of Korea will enjoy a well-deserved welcome and admiration among the artistic circles and people of Italy. We formally propose that the Mansudae Art Troupe visit our country at the earliest possible date with the revolutionary opera 'The Flower Girl'." (A leading worker of the Italian Association for Artistic Representation)

"I deem it a great honour to have been given a chance to see such a wonderful opera in Paris.

"The Mansudae Art Troupe now on a visit to France fully demonstrated through the revolutionary opera 'The Flower Girl' that Korea is a great country which sheds its radiant rays all over the world as the centre of human culture in the present world.

"Your current visit will greatly help towards strengthening the friendship between the French and Korean peoples." (The Chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Association)

MASS CULTURE AND ART FLOWERING AMONG WORKERS

Of late I visited the Pyongyang Textile Combine. In the wooded factory compound weavers were rehearsing dance and song for the September holiday (September 9th is the birthday of the Republic).

On every roll of graceful silk
Has flowered beautifully the devotion of us weavers
A thousand magnolia flowers raised in our loyal hearts
Have bloomed on the silk
...

Girl weavers like fairies in legends were singing and dancing flying the rainbow-coloured silk in the wind. They were all good singers and dancers.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should energetically develop mass cultural work, search out the talent among our people, and bring this talent into full play so that the working people themselves can participate in literary and artistic activities and enjoy art as much as they want wherever they are."

Under the loving care of the fatherly leader our working people are living a truly worthy life. They create Juche art works while working and enjoy them as much as they please.

I visited the combine's house of mass culture which the fatherly leader had visited four times. It had a theatre with 1,000 seats, a music hall, an instrumental music hall, a story-tellers' room and other rooms for amateur art circle activities and welfare establishments.

There were over 500 musical instruments in the national instrumental music room and 6 projectors including a mobile projector in the projection room.

The house of mass culture at the Pyongyang Textile Combine

Art group members are preparing for performance

Chief of the house Kim Chang Hyon said:

"On historic May 27, 1956, the fatherly leader visited our combine again. That day too he saw the art performance of our workers and said that as our combine has many young workers we should well organize mass cultural work so that workers can have a good time. After that, we, as taught by him, energetically conducted mass cultural work."

The chief showed me round the oval house. After seeing many rooms I was led into the national instrumental music room.

There amateur art circle members were rehearsing *kayagum* ensemble.

"The *kayagum* ensemble is our combine's pride. Nine *kayagum* players have so far been picked out as professional artistes."

The quiet yet pleasant melodies overflew with the joy and happiness of weavers.

On December 31, 1956, the fatherly leader visited this combine and saw the New Year performance of the workers. He was very glad to see weavers singing and dancing, and said the worker-artistes weaving beautiful silk sang and danced well.

Under his deep concern the mass culture and art of the combine came into full bloom. Today the combine boasts of several hundred amateur art circle members who play the leading role in the popularization of literature and art.

All workers of the combine can play more than one musical instrument.

They participate in inter-workshop art contests and the national workers' art festivals and exhibit their skill acquired through amateur art circle activities.

This is how reserves of our world-famous Juche art are trained. Song "Weavers' Minds" and dance "Cheerful Weavers" known well to our people and other works of high ideological and artistic value were created by worker-artistes here.

When I was coming out of the house deeply moved to admiration at their art skill, workers were flocking to the house with musical instruments.

Mass culture and art flowering in this combine under the tender care of the great leader show that the working people are the creator and genuine master of our Juche art.

Pak Jong Sob

The Juche Idea Is Embodied as Juche in Ideology

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and great thinker and theoretician, founded the immortal Juche idea and newly elucidated the guiding principles of applying it in all fields of the revolution and construction.

Establishment of Juche in ideology is most important in applying the Juche idea in all areas of the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"All the activities of men are governed by their ideological consciousness. Therefore, in order to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the working masses in socialist construction, it is necessary, first of all, to solve the question of guiding the working masses to take part in the revolutionary struggle and construction work as masters, conscious of being the masters of revolution. That is to say, the question of establishing Juche in ideology." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 135.)

Juche in ideology is an application of the Juche idea in the ideological field.

Juche in ideology means making people responsibly carry out the revolution and construction as masters and solve all problems on their own faith.

The revolution and construction are for the masses of people and must be carried out by them. All their activities are governed by their ideological consciousness. Man can act independently only when he has a correct way of thinking. For success in the revolution and construction, therefore, the masses of people, their masters, must have a right way of thinking. When they fail to think with their own brains they can neither be independent and creative nor implement the principles of independence, self-reliance and self-defence.

Only when one establishes Juche in the ideological field can one completely rid oneself of all sorts of obsolete ideas including flunkeyism, dogmatism and national nihilism which corrode the spirit of national independence and revolutionary consciousness and settle everything by one's own efforts to suit the specific conditions of one's country, instead of following others blindly or swallowing up foreign things whole.

What is basic to establishing Juche in ideology is to arm oneself closely with policies of one's Party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"**They** (our Party's policies—Tr.) **guide all our action, being the most accurate strategy and tactics for the successful accomplishment of our revolution.**" (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 462.)

What does it mean to solve all problems of the revolution and construction on one's judgement and faith with a high sense of responsibility as the master of revolution? It means equipping oneself with the revolutionary idea of one's leader and its embodiment, the policies of one's Party, and thinking and acting as he wishes and demands. Only by so doing can one firmly guarantee the unity of ideology, will and action, uproot flunkeyism and dogmatism in all fields and carry out the revolution and construction with policies of one's Party as the only guiding compass. This is why one should arm oneself closely with one's Party policies to establish Juche in ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology with the Juche idea as its core and its embodiment, the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea, are the most scientific doctrine in the age of independence, a doctrine giving full answers to all questions arising in our revolution and construction.

By arming themselves firmly with them our people could have the absolutely correct guiding ideology, theory and method for success in the revolution and construction and solve any difficult and complicated problems without deviations.

Education in the revolutionary traditions is also important in establishing Juche in ideology.

The revolutionary traditions are the priceless revolutionary treasure which enables one to inherit and complete the revolutionary cause started by the leader, and the eternal source of ideological and spiritual strength.

Only by arming oneself with them can one maintain one's revolutionary stand without losing the spirit of Juche in any difficulties and ordeals one encounters with while accomplishing the revolutionary cause of one's leader and can develop the revolutionary struggle with firm faith in victory and fighting spirit.

One can firmly establish the Juche viewpoint in the revolution and construction only when one knows well the revolutionary traditions of one's country and correctly inherits them.

The revolutionary traditions teach, through living historical facts, the idea, theory and experiences and ways of revolutionary struggle needed to establish the Juche viewpoint and complete the revolutionary cause.

Education in the revolutionary traditions is particularly important in getting the younger generation, who have not experienced the arduous struggle, to complete the revolution in any adversities with the Juche viewpoint.

Educating people to have high national pride and spirit of independence is important in establishing Juche in ideology.

Only those who have national pride and spirit of independence can have the attitude of master towards the revolution and construction, the firm Juche viewpoint and way of thinking.

He who has no such things can neither value the revolutionary feats performed by his people through arduous struggle nor feel the worth and happiness of living under a good social system.

Such people cannot believe in their strength and may slide into flunkeyism and national nihilism which despise one's own things and adore foreign things.

To make people have national pride and spirit of independence, therefore, they must be educated to have the Juche viewpoint and way of thinking.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the principle of establishing Juche in ideology and gave absolutely correct answers to all questions arising in embodying this principle so that we could splendidly apply the Juche idea in all areas of the revolution and construction such as politics, economy, culture and national defence.

Glorious Is Thy Name, Comrade KIM IL SUNG

U So Naing
Chief of the Burma Press of Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Works

The sky is blue and sunshine brimming
Across the land in spring the buds are unfolding

Towards a new age of independence
The dynamic sun of Juche leads the world
Glorious is thy name, Comrade Kim Il Sung

Korea's spring is the world's spring
You were born in the historical village of Mangyongdae
Glorious is thy name, Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The history of a new age began for peoples
To bring them freedom, independence, happiness
You fought with Juche's torch held high
Devoting your all over half a century
Glorious is thy name, Comrade Kim Il Sung

Raising a storm over five continents
The Song of General Kim Il Sung, immortal revolutionary hymn
Rings forcefully throughout the world
Glorious is thy name, Comrade Kim Il Sung

Korea's spring is the world's spring
The flowers of Juche in the hearts of millions blooming

The flowers of loyalty form a beautiful mountain
Glorious is thy name, Comrade Kim Il Sung

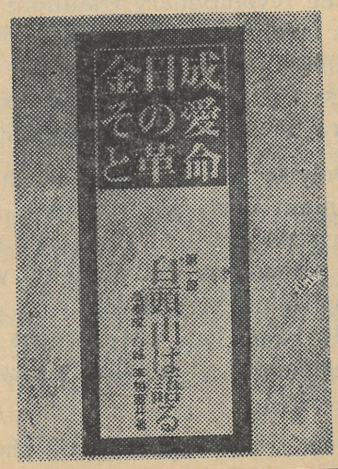
Shine forever
Sun of Juche
We heartily wish you
Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader
A long life and good health

Biography of Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Published in Japan

The "Yuzankaku" Publishing House of Japan began to bring out in Japanese, under the heading of "Kim Il Sung, His Love and Revolution," a three-volume biography "The Gracious Sun" of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dealing with his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and noblest virtues.

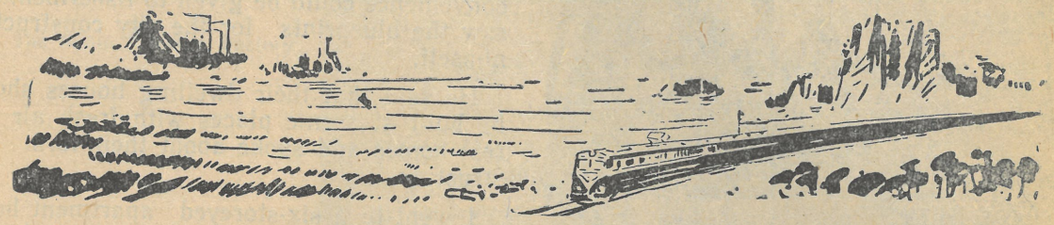
Its first volume "Mt. Paekdu-san Speaks" was published recently.

The biography gives an impressive description of emotional stories recounting how the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung brought up the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and people into indomitable revolutionary fighters, bestowing warm love and paternal solicitude upon them in the difficult days when he covered tens of thousands of miles through snowstorms, during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.



Travel Note

Along the Thousand-ri East Coastline (6)



Sinpo—Fishing Port City

The travellers of our long east coastline can see wonderful realities spreading before their eyes—modern fishery stations, shipyards, comprehensive fish processing factories, refrigerating factories, big ports and large and small boats fully loaded with fish....

Past Pukchong famous for its fruit production, I reached Sinpo, South Hamgyong Province, and gained a clear picture of how our fishing industry is developing.

Beautiful and Graceful Fishing Port City

Visitors to Sinpo go first to see the bronze statue of the great leader and the monument to his on-the-spot guidance erected at the centre of the city.

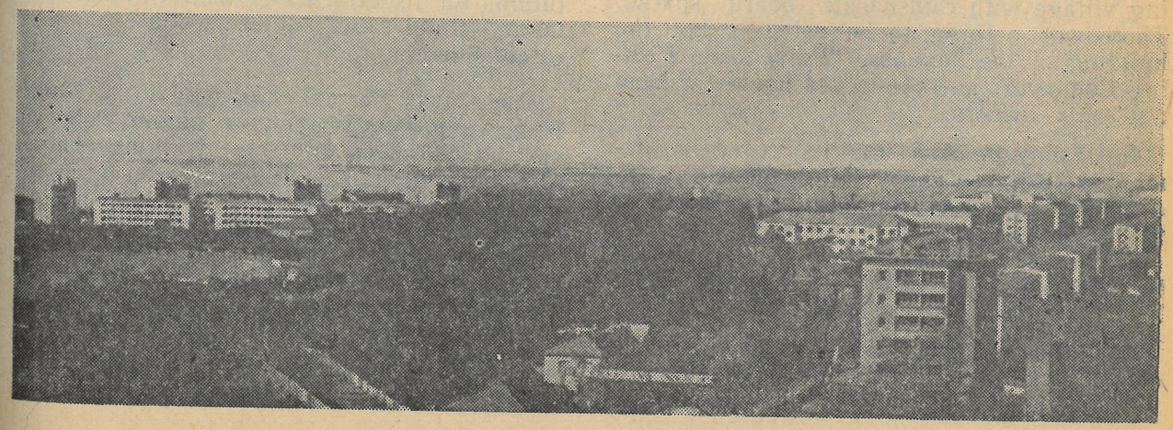
From the noble figure of the great leader among fishermen and the inscription on the monument I knew clearly his lasting exploit performed for the development of our fishing industry and his warm love for the fishermen of Sinpo.

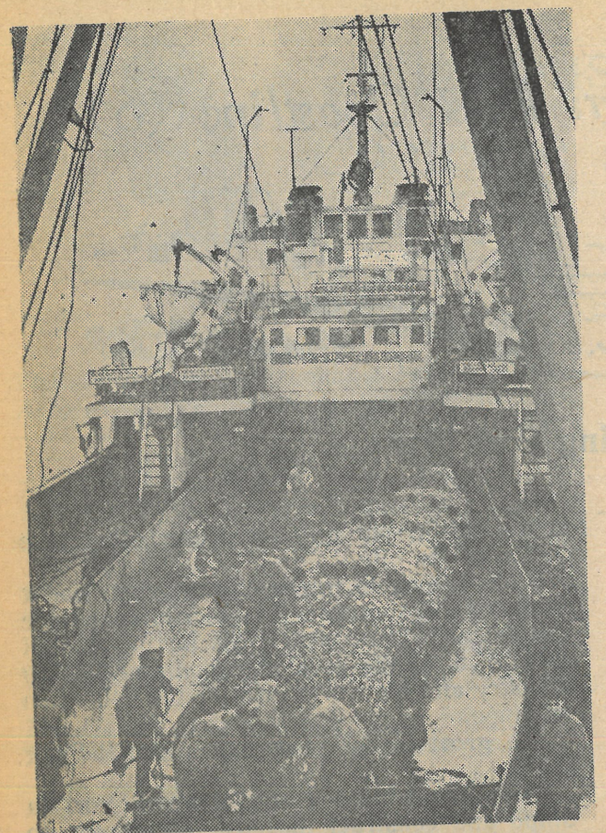
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should build a big modern port in Sinpo and construct the city according to plans to make it our strong base of fishing industry."

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Sinpo, a small fishing village before liberation, has now become a big and graceful fishing port city.

Part of Sinpo





Fishing operations are in full swing in the sea off Sinpo

An official of the Sinpo City Administration Committee said that though he had lived there from the pre-liberation days, sometimes he could not but doubt his eyes as the city had changed beyond recognition.

Sinpo before liberation was a small fishing village with ramshackle board shacks. There was nothing to be noted except the building of the Japanese "Purse-seine Fishing Company" and tile-roofed houses of Japs and ship owners.

But today modern multi-storeyed apartment houses are lined along the coast 10-odd kilometres from the Yanghwa port to the Ryukdae port.

At beautiful places along the mountain foot Korean-style dwellings nestle and public buildings stand among trees.

All these and the blue sea made the whole city of Sinpo look like a big seaside villa.

The official told me about the deep solicitude of the great leader for the fishermen of Sinpo.

The fatherly leader said that Sinpo was a place very good to live in and a fishing port city and so it should be planned so that every convenience could be given to fishermen, and saw the blueprints for the city construction himself.

He said that their dwelling houses should be built at scenic places with fresh air like rest homes and spoke about their form and structure.

I went to a six-storeyed apartment house for pelagic fishermen at a mountain foot in Ryonho-dong.

I called at an apartment on the third floor. The host greeted me warmly.

He said he was the deputy chief engineer of big trawler "Taedoksan" and he had returned from pelagic fishing three days before and that he would go to the Myohyangsan Rest Home with his family by an evening train.

He said our fishermen including pelagic fishermen were very happy and showed me the kitchen and rooms.

There were flower vases sending forth sweet fragrance at the bright window and TV set, quilt chests and wardrobes, refrigerator and all other things needed in the rooms. There were a study room for children and bed rooms.

The fine apartments at Sinpo are all for fishermen.

The residential districts are provided with educational, cultural and public health institutions for fishermen and their children and many stores and other welfare service establishments.

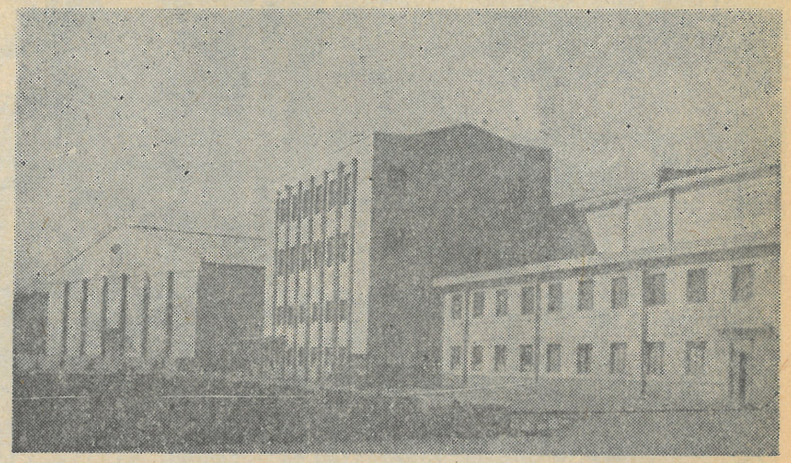
There are Normal College 1 of South Hamgyong Province and a higher fisheries specialized school and other training centres of fishery workers and fisheries research institutes.

The majority of citizens are engaged in fishing and fish processing and shipbuilding—and all institutions in the city serve fishing industry.

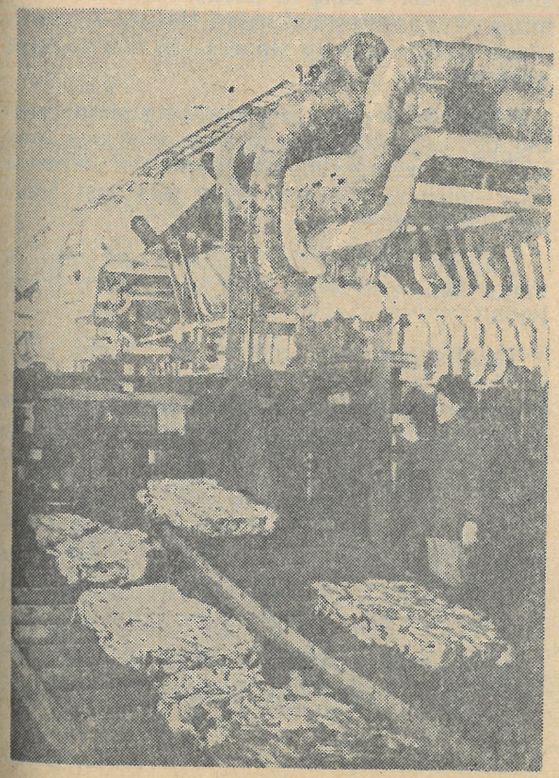
Fields and hills around the city are used to produce vegetables and fruits, meat and eggs for fishermen.

In all respects it was a model fishing port city and a comprehensive base for the development of fishing industry.

The Sinpo Freezing Factory



Fish is frozen as soon as it is unloaded from boats



Comprehensive Fishing Industry Base

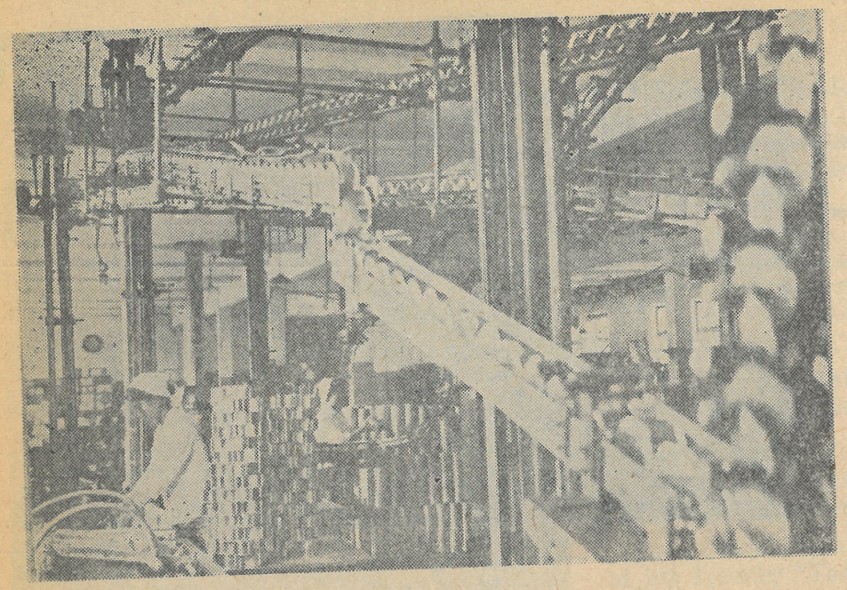
In the afternoon I reached the Sinpo Fishery Station. I went first to the pier. When I looked in the direction of an island in the distance a big boat attracted my eyes. It was a 12,000-ton cold-storage boat which had just returned from pelagic fishing. Around it were numerous fishing boats—3,750-ton trawlers and medium trawlers and other boats. They reminded me of a "town on sea."

When I was looking at the sea an official of the fishery station said to me:

"In the past we fishermen rowed small boats with great toil to make only a small catch. But now we go to distant oceans freely in large modern boats and have a big haul."

Fish was unloaded and carried ceaselessly to the processing shop by a belt conveyor. There were big freezing and canning factories near the pier.

Today Sinpo has become a comprehensive



Canned fish is mass-produced

fishing industry base provided with a strong shipyard and ship repair bases and fish processing factories.

The Kunwi Laureate Sinpo Fishery Station honoured with the "Kim Il Sung Order", the Yanghwa Fishery Station, the Ryukdae Fishery Station and other large fishery stations form strong fleets with large factory ships, stern trawlers, medium trawlers, universal-purpose boats, purse seiners and other boats and ceaselessly send them to coastal waters and oceans.

There are sea culture farms at different places and small fishery stations and fishermen's cooperatives are also catching much fish.

Just after the war Sinpo lay in ruins. Wood piers and boats remained destroyed and the vast sandy beach was full of roars of the waves.

The great leader visited Sinpo immediately after the ceasefire and encouraged the fishermen. And he gave officials concerned the task to draw up a construction plan of the Sinpo port as a big fishing port.

Today it has become a comprehensive fishing industry base with many big pelagic fishing boats and sea-food processing factories.

Hearing the history of construction of Sinpo I came to the processing shop. Lorries and fork-lifts were coming and going in steady streams. Merry song of workers and the humming of machines animated the vast workplace. The fish belly rippers in rows were working pleasantly.

I looked around the processing shop turning out over 40 kinds of processed sea food and the freezing shop and came out, when a fully laden refrigerator train was just leaving the shop.

I again went to the pier and got into a motor boat and went to a large stern trawler.

The fishing boat built at the Sinpo shipyard was equipped with shoal detectors and other modern fishing implements, and it was provided with comfortable rest room, study room, booth, bath room, barber's room, medical service room, etc.

I heard about their merry life from her crew. The boat was soon far off the port.

In the boat I could see clearly the beautiful fishing port city, a big fishing industry base.

I left Sinpo, feeling grateful for the fatherly love of the great leader who is striving to feed our people on more fish.

Kwon O Sik

Legendary Hero, the Sun of the Nation

The Song of Anti-Japanese War

It was the winter of 1934. A snowstorm was raging as seventeen men marched under the command of the great leader General Kim Il Sung.

A large Japanese force was on their heels, when the General went down with flu. His temperature shot up to over forty and from time to time he became delirious. So he had to lead the march lying down on sleigh.

But as the days went by, his conditions became worse.

One day the unit stopped at a bend in the mountain track, for the General was delirious.

Through his delirium he heard someone cry. Somehow he managed to pull his senses together and he calmly opened his eyes. A guerrilla called Wal Nam was sobbing, taking a shaft of the sleigh.

"Comrade Commander, what shall we do when you are so ill? Who will lead the Korean revolution? Comrade Commander!..."

Looking into his men for a while, the General gently took Wal Nam's hand.

"Wal Nam, we... pledged..., didn't we?"

With these words, his eyes were radiant as before.

He went on calmly:

"We have faced many trials!... Many comrades have been killed, their work unfinished...."

Giving a gentle look to the guerrillas, the General was lost in deep thought. Then he emphasized:

"Comrades, have a firm heart....

"We are revolutionaries. We are fighting a life-and-death battle against the enemy. Under any circumstances we should first think of the country and the revolution....

"We will never die. How can we die, leaving the country soaked in blood? We will not die, for we have not the right to die!"

He stressed that they must live on long to crush the Japanese imperialists and free their country.

His unyielding faith, the will of steel with which he could endure all things, gave the guerrillas great strength. A blizzard was raging, its fury swallowing everything.

Lying on the sleigh, the General said calmly:

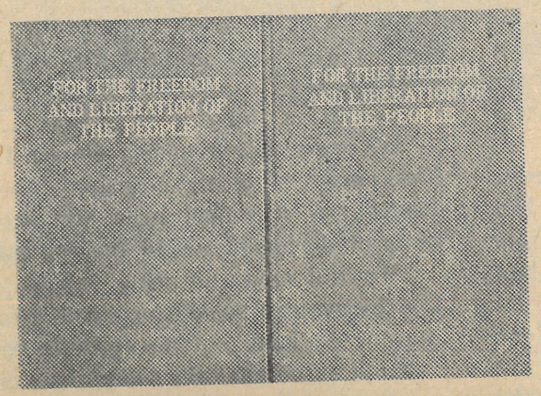
"Comrades, write down a song, the revolutionary song!"

He uttered the words of the song line by

Reminiscences "For the Freedom and Liberation of the People" Published in English

Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House published (in octavo) in English the reminiscences "For the Freedom and Liberation of the People" about the early revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It contains 10 reminiscences: "Memorable Days at the Hwasong Uisuk School," "For Educating and Awakening the Popular Masses," "He Was Our Teacher and Leader," "Prospecting the Future of the Homeland," "At the Historic Place—Chialun," "Leading the Korean Revolutionary Army," "He Led Wuchiatzu Youth along the Revolutionary Path," "He Led Wuchiatzu Peasants along the Road of Revolution," "This Is How We Women Were Awakened" and "On the Road to Founding the Glorious Korean People's Revolutionary Army."



line. The guerrillas jotted them down with tears in their eyes. After each line, the General gathered breath for some time and moistened his parched lips to say another line. Sometimes, he had had to pause before the next word.

Louder grow the thundering jackboots
Trampling over all our land.
Japs kill and burn, rob and torment,
Our people falling dead in thousands.
Women, children, parents, loved ones,
Cut down by bayonets in Jap hands;
Villages reduced to ashes
A weeping desert is our land.

The song was full of hatred for the Japs and it inspired the men with courage and the will to fight. The last verse called upon the people to rise up against the Japs.

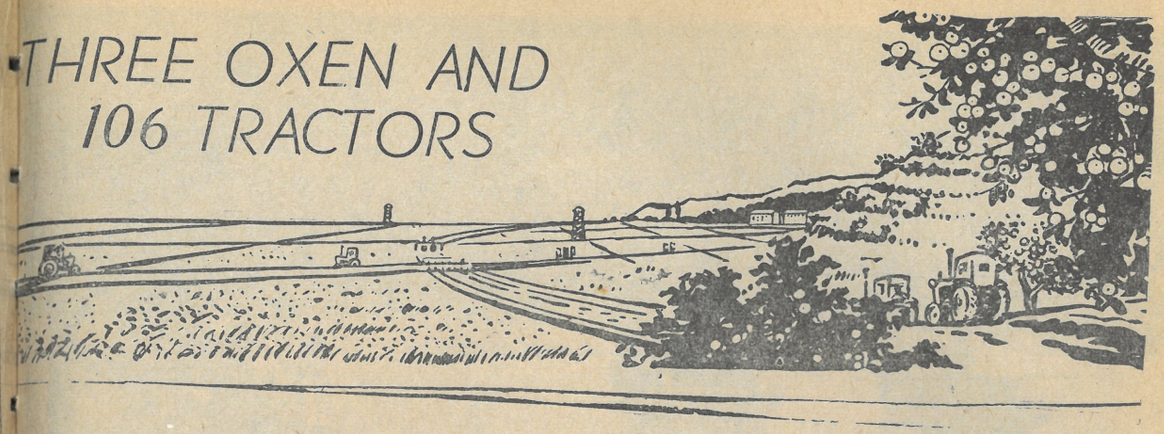
Working masses, rise and unite.
Let's fight with a firm resolve,
Overthrowing white terrorism under the red banner.
Let's give a hurrah, singing a song of victory.

It took quite a long time for the General to compose the words of the "Song of Anti-Japanese War," a revolutionary song of six stanzas.

He took a breath closing his eyes for a while and then started singing. He was joined by the almost weeping men. The song gave them the strength and courage to surmount their troubles, hunger and the bitter cold.

Singing the "Song of Anti-Japanese War," the guerrilla unit advanced towards east Manchuria, breaking out of the enemy encirclement.

THREE OXEN AND 106 TRACTORS



—About Great Change in Ripsok Village, Mundok County, South Pyongan Province—

Our peasants' age-old desire was to do farming with their own oxen.

Hence a legend seemed to have arisen that once upon a time an ox came down from the sky to plough for a poor peasant.

To own ox for farming was also the cherished desire of the peasants in Ripsok Village.

It was a vain hope, it was very difficult for them even to hire oxen.

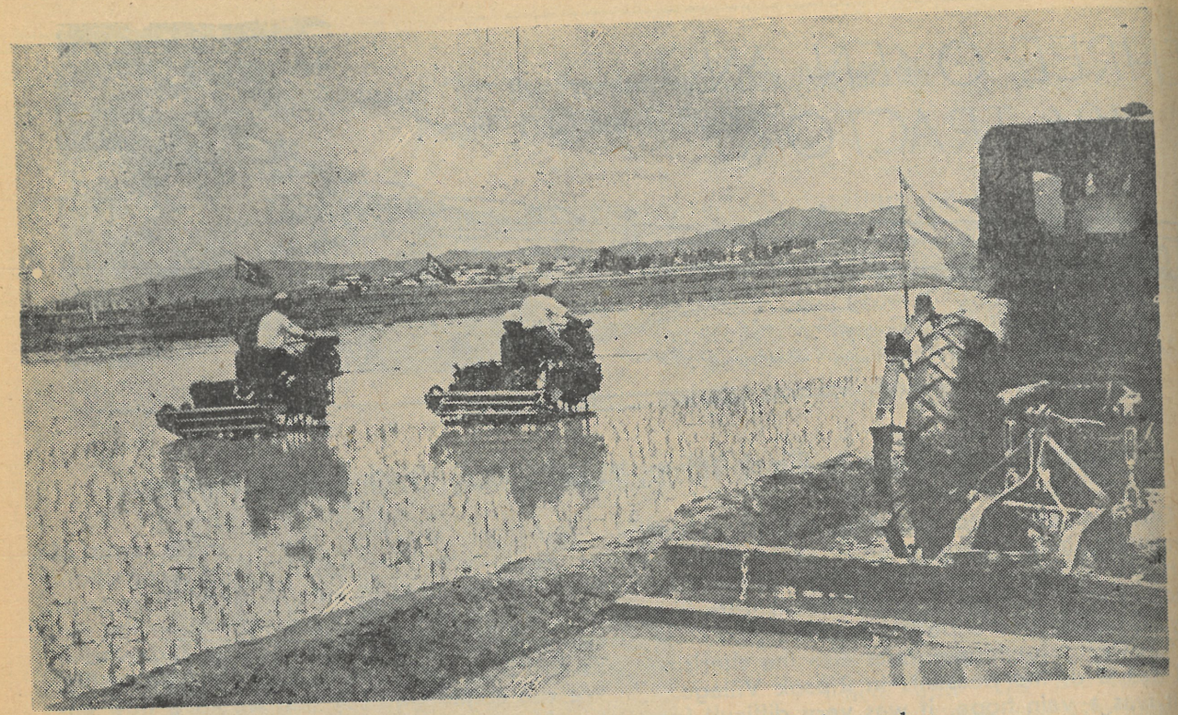
When an agricultural cooperative was organized in the village there were only three oxen and their carts, everything destroyed by the war.

But today this farm, like all other farms of our country, has changed beyond recognition.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"When we published the theses on the socialist rural question many people regarded it as an ideal. But today it is turning into reality. We can confidently say that we have now entered an era of complete industrialization and modernization of agriculture."**

Under the rays of the theses on the socialist rural question authored by the great leader this farm has turned into a rich socialist modern one. It has now 106 tractors of different types

Paddy ploughing is done by tractors



Scores of men had to work in this size of paddy field in former days

and 13 lorries.

In the past our peasants' highest ideal was to do farming with their own oxen and they spoke of their unfeasible ideal in a legend and never thought of tractors.

Three oxen and 106 tractors—figures show graphically the development of our countryside.

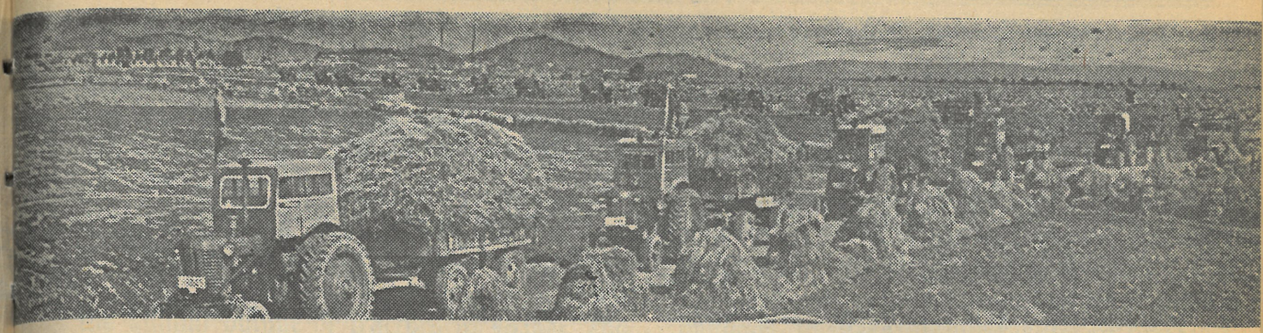
The farm has more than 1,000 farm machines of over 200 kinds including tractors, lorries, rice-transplanters and rice combine harvesters, which are used for grain, fruit and vegetable farming.

The peasants pulled ploughs even bruising their shoulders with no oxen and their sons and daughters do farming with tractors and other farm machines. This is the reality of the Ripsok farm.

The state supplies the farm with thousands of tons of chemical fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals every year.

Machines and chemicals have made the barren land fertile enough to produce rich crops every year.

In spite of capricious weather the farm's per-



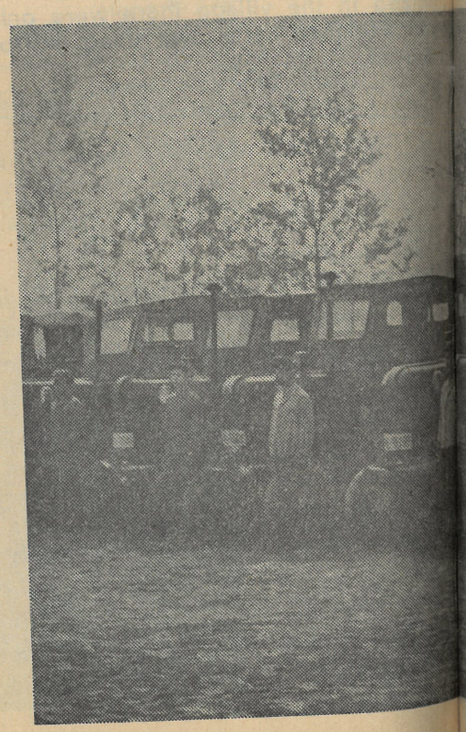
Well-ripened rice is carried in quickly enough

hectare rice output grew by 1.525 tons last year as against the previous year.

Its total grain output is very high.

The great change of this farm is due to the wise guidance of the fatherly leader who strives to free our farmers from arduous labour.

That is why the farmers here extend highest honour and deepest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has ushered in a new era of agricultural industrialization and chemicalization and work hard to fulfil their duty as master of the revolution responsible for agricultural production.



Pioneers in mechanized farming

Second Seven-Year Plan and Engineering Industry

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The engineering industry is the heart of industry and the basis of the technical revolution. Only when work is done well in the field of engineering industry can we successfully carry out the technical revolution, operate all industries properly and rapidly develop the national economy as a whole."

Only when the engineering industry produces and properly supplies various modern machines and equipments is it possible to perfect the structure of industrial production, steadily strengthen its technical foundation, and thus give full scope to industrial might, make the national economy more independent and develop production and construction at a high rate.

Today grand socialist construction requires the rapid development of the engineering industry.

The Second Seven-Year Plan, which envisages the modernization of the national economy and huge construction, asks for the signal progress of the engineering industry.

During the new long-term plan the engineering industry will develop rapidly and the annual output of engineering products will reach 5 million tons.

Great stress will be placed on the production of machine tools and their output will reach 50,000.

We will establish single-purpose machine plants at different places, increase the production capacity of the existing machine-tool factories and build new machine-tool factories.

We will increase markedly the production of large, special, automatic and semi-automatic and single-purpose machine tools to fully meet the needs of different branches of the national economy.

The important task in the development of the engineering industry is to considerably increase the production of large and ordered machines and equipment.

The existing large-machine production bases will be expanded and reinforced and the Taean Heavy-machine Factory will be completed rapidly, and the production of large machines will reach a new higher level. Thus the production of large-capacity power equipment such as 220-ton boilers, 50,000-kva water and thermal turbines and generators needed for building large power stations will increase and the foundation for the production of 100,000-kva turbines and generators will be laid. During the new long-term plan the output of 300-hp bulldozers will grow 6 times, 4-cubic metre excavators 3.3 times and multipurpose tunneling machines 6.3 times; and the production of large winches and ore crushers and other large mining machines will increase sharply. Stress will be laid on the production of heavy-duty trucks so that the output of trucks "Chaju" will increase 5 times and trucks "Konsol" 6 times. We will considerably increase the production of ordered equipment for metallurgical, chemical and building-materials industries and other branches of the national economy and turn out and supply complete sets of equipment for the modern factories and enterprises to be built anew.

In the Second Seven-Year Plan period, tractor factories including the Kumsong Tractor Plant will be reinforced so as to bring the annual output of tractors to 45,000. The production of rice-seedling pullers, rice transplanters, rice harvesters, rice harvester combines, humus-potted maize seedling transplanters, maize harvesters and various other farm machines will increase markedly.

Extensive introduction of semi-automation and automation in all branches of the national economy badly needs the development of electronic and automation industries. In the new plan period electronic and automation industry bases will be enlarged and reinforced so as to sharply increase the variety and output of modern electron elements including semi-conductors and integrated circuits and various automation apparatuses and gauges.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan we will increase the production of electric locomotives and other machines and equipment for railway electrification, diesel locomotives, heavy-duty waggons and various types of special freight cars and markedly augment the railway transport capacity so as to fully meet the rapidly growing demand of the national economy for transport.

We will lay great stress continuously on the development of shipbuilding industry and build 20,000-ton, 50,000-ton and 100,000-ton cargo ships, 20,000-ton factory ships, cold storage boats, fishing boats including 3,750-ton stern trawlers, and various technical vessels such as self-propelling dredgers and crane ships in large numbers.

We will extensively conduct the technical innovation drive in the engineering industry and concentrate efforts especially on the application of pressing and stamp forging methods, increase the production of pressing and stamp forging machines and equipment, radically raise the proportion of the methods in production and thus bring about a new turn in building machines. We will also introduce widely assembly lines, automatic lines and general processing machines in highly serial machine production processes.

We will produce various modern welding machines and welding-test machines in large numbers and widen the scope of their application in the engineering industry and construction.

What is important in the development of the engineering industry is to develop specialization and cooperation in production on a wide scale. To this end we will set up many special branch factories and medium and small machine factories for cooperative production with big factories.

The new long-term plan provides for the specialization and modernization of machines and equipment to raise the engineering industry to new heights.

In this plan period we will establish special designing institutions for different branches and raise their role so as to build a large number of handy and highly efficient modern machines and equipment suiting the actual conditions of our country.

50th Anniversary of the Kwangju Student Incident

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Kwangju Student Incident... was a mass struggle in which tens of thousands of Korean youths and students rose against Japanese imperialism; it played a big part in inspiring the anti-Japanese spirit in broad sections of the Korean youth."

November 3 this year is the 50th anniversary of the Kwangju Student Incident, a fine example in the anti-imperialist struggle of the Korean youths and students.

This incident was a just anti-imperialist patriotic struggle to overthrow the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and abolish their slave education and uphold national dignity and independence.

It was sparked off by the Japanese school boys' unbearable national insult and jesting at a Korean schoolgirl in the Kwangju-Raju train on November 3, 1929.

Flames of this patriotic struggle, an eruption of the Korean people's pent-up indignation and rage against Japanese imperialism, spread to Pyongyang, Seoul and all other parts of the country like a prairie fire.

The students bravely fought for half a year against the enemy in spite of the latter's brutal suppression, chanting slogans: "Down with Japanese imperialism!" "Abolish colonial slave education!" and "Long live Korean independence!"

Their struggle demonstrated to the world the lofty patriotic spirit and indomitable revolutionary stamina of our people and youths and students to regain the lost country and national dignity at any cost and gave a strong blow to Japanese imperialism.

The Kwangju student movement failed because of the Japanese imperialists' brutal armed suppression and its own weakness but gave a valuable experience and lesson that in order to succeed in the revolutionary struggle the workers and peasants should unite and fight under the guidance of an outstanding leader of the working class and a revolutionary party.

The youth movement in our country entered a new stage of development during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung illumined brilliantly the road ahead of the Korean revolution and youth movement with the bright rays of Juche and organized and led the 20-odd-year-long heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and achieved the historic cause of national liberation.

Today all the people and youths and students in the northern half of our Republic enjoy their genuine rights and freedom to their hearts' content as an independent and creative human being under the best socialist system established by the great leader.

The south Korean people and youths and students, however, are undergoing more terrible misfortunes and sufferings than 50 years ago, under the US imperialists' cruel colonial rule and national dignity and sovereignty are flagrantly violated.

The US imperialist aggressors who occupied south Korea in the guise of "liberator" have divided our country for 34 years now, trampling underfoot our people's national sovereignty, in order to make our country their colony.

In an attempt to regain their old position as a colonial ruler, the Japanese reactionaries are stretching their tentacles of reinvasion deep into south Korea and actively joining the US imperialists in their "two Koreas" plot, obstructing the reunification of our country in every way.

The shameless moves of the outside forces to invade and dominate Korea are increasing the south Korean people's national sufferings daily.

The south Korean puppet clique placed the army and all spheres under the control of the US and Japanese masters and introduced foreign monopoly capital without limit and are selling off all economic arteries to them. They reduced south Korea to a settlement of foreign aggressors and are selling off land as well as sea resources to them.

National culture and beautiful customs and manners are trampled underfoot and the corrupt American and Japanese way of life prevails in south Korea.

As you have seen above, the south Korean puppet clique have turned the other half of our country into "a land for foreigners," "a living hell in the 20th century," and made the people the colonial slave of the US and Japanese aggressors.

Today their traitorous acts have reached their zenith.

Having committed all flunkeyist and traitorous acts, they are now trying to perpetuate the bisection of our country which should be reunified into one.

For this criminal purpose they are begging for the continued occupation of south Korea by the US troops and stepping up war preparations, increasing the armed forces in a big way and staging war exercises almost every day with their masters.

The results of south Korean tour by Carter, boss of US imperialism, clearly show that the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets are pursuing the policy of war and division as ever.

To attain their sinister aim they are crying about something like "three-way talks."

As the spokesman of our Foreign Ministry clarified in his statement, the "talks" are totally unreasonable and unrealistic.

Problems concerning Korean reunification are internal affairs of the nation which ought to be settled by the north and south of Korea through dialogue and there is no reason whatsoever for the US to meddle in them.

The problem of withdrawing the US troops from south Korea and replacing the truce agreement with a peace agreement ought to be settled by us and the US, the real signers of the Korean Armistice Agreement, and the south Korean authorities are not qualified to meddle in it.

After Carter's visit to south Korea, the US is actively promoting its plan to make the Chinhae port in south Korea a major base of its Seventh Fleet and the south Korean puppet army and the US troops are staging joint landing operation exercises.

This shows clearly the ulterior aggressive end of Carter's south Korean tour.

The shameless lier and political broker, Carter, threw away even his "election pledge" like an old pair of shoes and declared that they would not withdraw their troops from south Korea until 1981.

The visit to south Korea by Director Yamashita of the Japanese Defence Agency that followed Carter's proves that the Japanese reactionaries are seeking an open military infiltration into south Korea by involving themselves deeper in the US moves for Korean aggression and its Far Eastern strategy.

All this shows that a big obstacle lies in the way of Korean reunification and Korean and Asian peace and security are menaced more seriously.

The south Korean puppets should stop their traitorous acts to perpetuate the bisection of the country with foreign backing and discontinue war moves aggravating the situation.

It is with US imperialist backing that they intensify the suppression of human rights and go on with machinations for war and division.

For the division of the country they subject to fascist repression patriotic people, young students, democrats and even nongovernment party leaders calling for social democracy, north-south dialogue and national reunification.

The Korean people will surely frustrate all plots of the separatists within and without to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the country's division and will win the historic victory of the national reunification cause with the active support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people.

Choe Su Man

OVERNIGHT REST HOME FOR COLLIERS

Not long ago we visited the overnight rest home of the Hukryong Colliery to cover the colliers' life.

The rest home was in an oak wood at the foot of a scenic mountain near an apple and peach orchard.

We were received warmly by its director and staff.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must fully provide all factories and ore and coal mines with labour safety devices and take active measures for labour protection, and at the same time must pay deep attention to stabilizing and improving the life of factory and office workers and promoting their conveniences."

From the rest home I felt deeply that like all other working people living under the tender care of the great leader, our colliers are leading a perfectly happy life.

When we were at the rest home, colliers were having a good time, talking, chuckling or singing.

I asked the elderly Merited Collier Cho Ung Sop about his impression of the rest home.

He said all operations had been mechanized in all pits and faces and labour become joyful and colliers spent their night at rest home, which was a perfect dream.

"It is really wonderful that colliers come to the rest home after their day's work," broke in the director and told us the bitter past of this old man:

Before liberation he carried his life in his hands. He dug coal with pick in pits like the badger's hole and carried it out on his back and slept outdoors at night because the master of the colliers' temporary living quarters pressed him for the payment of charges for room and board.

Guided by the director, we looked round the rest home.

Bedrooms, mess hall, recreation rooms, educational rooms and all other facilities were modernly furnished so that colliers could have a good rest after their day's work.

The rest home was rendering a good service to colliers. The refrigerator room and the side-dish storage were filled with meat, oil, tasty fish, seasonings and other subsidiary foods and the list of dishes bore the names of the colliers so that they can be served with dishes they like.

Our working people including colliers receive great benefits from the state through free regular and overnight rest home accommodation. The colliery has its own big stock farm and orchard.

This rest home is provided with various recreation apparatuses bought at state expense to enable colliers to have a good time.

We went to the central hall where colliers were recreating themselves. They were reciting poems, singing songs, narrating stories or having comic-chats, which all portrayed their fruitful working life. They were all artists rather than colliers. No wonder. They are provided with every condition for bringing their artistic talents into full bloom and their life itself is a song. There were also colliers playing table tennis. We sang and played table tennis with them and went into a room, where colliers were televiewing. Many of them had already enjoyed their paid regular leave or had been to a holiday home with their families in the first half of this year. Nevertheless, they were said to come to this overnight rest home once or twice.

According to the director, the rest home would be enlarged and beds and recreation instruments increased to accommodate more colliers, and stock or other farms for colliers expanded in a big way.

At the rest home birthday parties are also arranged. On the evening of our visit the cooks prepared an ex-serviceman's birthday party.

On sundays they go out for inspections or hold soiree.

All workers of the rest home take motherly care of colliers.

A hewer who was about to go to Pyongyang for sightseeing said like this:

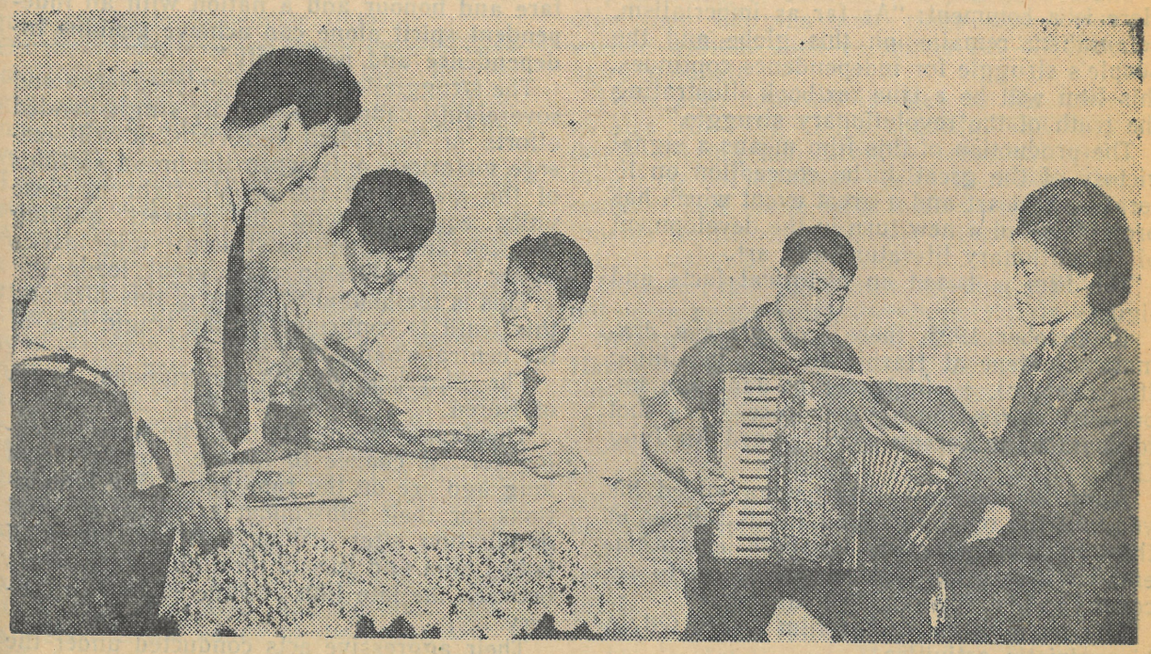
"We owe our happy life entirely to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. He said colliers must be healthy and well-off and cared to give us highest living allowance and more additional benefits than the living allowance. Every night, when we get to sleep with a silk-covered quilt over us I renew my resolution to repay his profound solicitude with greater results in production."

Happy indeed are our colliers under our socialist system which values man most.

We left the rest home, believing that the colliers would gain greater results in their production the next day and come again to this rest home.

Kim Sun Ryong

They have a good time at the overnight rest home



Lesson of History; Truth of Revolutionary Struggle

Revolutionary Film "An Jung Gun Shoots Ito Hirobumi"

Recently a revolutionary film titled "An Jung Gun Shoots Ito Hirobumi" has been produced.

The film is adapted from a revolutionary drama with the same title which was staged in the early period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

More than 50 years have passed since the drama, one of the best works which marked the beginning of our revolutionary literature and art, was put on the stage. Now our people are delighted to see the work on the screen.

The film is greeted with unstinted praise. Here is a comment: "As far as imperialism, colonialism remains on this globe and the people's struggle for independence continues, this film will be a true textbook illustrating the truth of the revolutionary struggle."

The production of this film means a signal victory of the great Juche conception on literature and art and a great event which has brought about a new turn in the development of revolutionary literature and art.

The film is based on historical facts and figures.

In October 1909, there took place a dramatic incident at Harbin Station in China: Ito Hirobumi, a ringleader of Japanese imperialist aggression against Korea, was shot to death by a Korean youth named An Jung Gun.

After the incident, this patriot ended his youthful life on the gallows in his thirties at the hands of merciless Japanese executioners, without seeing his ardent desire to recover the lost sovereignty realized.

The main theme of the film is centred in his patriotic activities.

Against a background of the period between the late 19th and the early 20th century when Korea was in a ruinous state, the film deals with the serious historical lesson—the cause for the ruin of Korea— and convincingly demonstrates the great truth of the revolutionary struggle—what is the true path for national liberation and class emancipation....

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"Independence is each nation's right; no nation wants to be subjugated by anybody or to allow its dignity to be trampled underfoot. Independence is prerequisite for national welfare and honour and a nation with an independent spirit alone can achieve genuine independence and prosperity."

The struggle for national independence and sovereignty cannot be won by single-handed efforts or individual terrorism; it will emerge victorious only when the broad sections of the masses of the people fight in close unity, equipped with the correct guiding theories and scientific strategy and tactics under the leadership of a great leader.

This is the dominant theme of this film and this truth is confirmed by the tragic fate of the central character.

The film begins with the ruinous scenes of Korea.

The Japanese imperialists who were watching for a chance to invade Korea from long ago are on the rampage to lay foundations for their subsequent exclusive colonial domination after driving out the forces of both China and Russia through the two wars between the late 19th and the early 20th century.

Their aggressive acts conducted under the name of aid are backed by the Europeo-American capitalist countries.

Our first gaze is held by photos and historical documents on the Katsura-Taft talks, the second Anglo-Japan alliance treaty and the Portsmouth talks which bear tangible evidence to show that these countries protected Japanese aggression on Korea.

The Japanese imperialists set a spy on the Korean royal palace to detect its internal affairs and the movements of ministers. While perfecting a surveillance system, they concentrate their troops in Seoul to threaten and blackmail them.

Preparations are thus complete for making Korea their "protectorate". Now Ito Hirobumi comes to Korea on a mission to direct the conclusion of a treaty with the Korean feudal government.

By means of appeasement, deception, bribery and blackmail, this guy does everything to bring within his fold corrupt and incapable flunkeyist quislings and traitors to the nation in the court and use them as his stooges.

Encountered with the resolute opposition and resistance on the part of the Korean patriots and people who are concerned for the destiny of the country, the Japanese imperialists now launch into brandishing bayonets and force the Korean emperor to sign a treaty in November 1905.

On the strength of the treaty called "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty of 1905", they deprive Korea, an independent state, of her right to handle foreign affairs and trample down her sovereignty.

The whole territory of Korea is swept by a storm of indignation.

A bell is rung in emergency and the people are called on to rise in struggle to save the country. Stores are closed and students go on strike. Patriots who fail to find the way of struggle kill themselves as a manifestation of the spirit of martyrdom.

In the wake of the conclusion of the treaty, Ito Hirobumi sets foot on the soil of Korea in the capacity of the first resident general, accompanied by his underlings. The first job he undertakes is to release large amounts of loan upon the heads of the Korean people, the loan poisoned with the ill design of annexation. Thus the Korean nation is reduced to the slaves of debt and the economic rights are placed in the hands of the Japanese.

What will be the destiny of the country and the nation? Which way shall they go?

The whole nation finds itself in agonies of insult. At this moment the central character An Jung Gun, patriotic youth, appears on the screen.

He is a fiery youth who is ready to dedicate his life without hesitation for the country.

The shackling and treacherous treaty forced by the outside aggressors arouses a strong feeling of protest in his heart.

Unable to endure his indignation, he takes a tragic resolution to share the unhappy fate of the country and nation on his own life.

His attempt is interrupted by patriot Li Jun.

Inspired by him, An Jung Gun pledges himself to devote his life to the struggle to recover the lost sovereign rights.

He embarks on the road of struggle with large expectations that national sovereignty could be restored if a loan of ten million *won* is repaid through a "loan compensation drive" and the deceptive nature of the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" opens to public view at the International Peace Conference to be held in The Hague, the Netherlands.

An Jung Gun starts the drive at his own home and then among the students and villagers.

Those with money offer money, the old men stop smoking to earn even a penny, women offer their hairpins and rings and those women without such valuables cut off their hairs to donate.

Here, audiences are touched by the scene of Mrs. An Jung Gun's beautiful and lofty deed—offering her carefully preserved wedding ring out of sheer desire to restore the country. This scene filled with national sentiments further enhances the ideological and artistic value of the work.

However, this patriotism-inspiring drive is put down by the crafty Japanese imperialists.

Meanwhile, Li Jun who started for The Hague in the hope of restoring national power with the help of the West European powers comes to realize though belatedly that Europeo-American powers are actually conducting an ardent flirtation with Japanese imperialism. Driven to despair, he, at last, rips up his own abdomen there.

At this heart-rending news, An Jung Gun strikes the wall with his clenched fist in great grief.

This means a radical turn is taking place in his mental process. He is now free from

a shadow of false idealization about the Europeo-American capitalist powers and flunkeyism.

The realization is thus gaining ground in his mind that national sovereignty cannot be achieved by peaceful means or by depending on the outside forces.

Here, the screen moves on to Part II.

The struggle of An Jung Gun to seek for a genuine path to national sovereignty enters a new stage.

In 1907, the Japanese imperialists force the Korean government again to sign the "Chongmi Seven-point Treaty", with which they are invested with the right to handle all the internal affairs of Korea such as administration of judicial system and appointment of high-ranking officials. Then they disband the Korean army forcibly.

The disbandment of the Korean army and the miserable defeat of soldiers' riot against it stimulate An's patriotic activity.

Determined to respond to violence by the Japanese imperialists with violence, he joins in the anti-Japanese volunteers' struggle.

This form of struggle was then considered to be the highest form adopted by the members of the nationalistic patriotic movement.

However, their struggle, on which An Jung Gun placed his last hope, ends in failure, only causing numerous unworthy deaths.

Seeing An Jung Gun solitarily standing on a hill covered with dead bodies, audiences can almost hear him say: "Even the volunteer army corps has come to grief. What can I do from now on?" Through the bitter cries of the main character one can learn clearly the historical limitations of the anti-Japanese volunteers' struggle and the serious lesson gained with blood.

The undiminished patriotic zeal of An Jung Gun finds nourishment. His deep hatred against the enemy eventually tempts him onto resorting to the tactics of individual terrorism.

He believes that if he kills Ito Hirobumi, one of the bosses of the Japanese imperialists and a notorious chieftain of Korean aggression, national sovereignty could be restored. This, he considers, is his last patriotic, heroic deed he can do for the country and the nation.

Thus, An Jung Gun succeeds in shooting the sworn enemy to death at the cost of his youthful life. However, the ill fate of the country remains unchanged.

In the wake of this incident, there were many arrests, imprisonments and massacres. Meanwhile, the Japanese sinister enterprise for complete annexation of Korea is in the full making.

Soon, An Jung Gun comes to realize that he will take useless sacrifices.

Just before he is taken out to be executed, he cries, eagerly looking forward to a great man, a leader who can lead him to the correct way for national salvation:

"...there is no such a great man, such a hero who can lead me to follow along the right track. Our country has a history of 5,000 years. I wish I could see such a peerless great man who would save our unfortunate country trampled down and maltreated and make it advance with pride on an equal footing with other countries... Oh, when such a hero will appear?"

This cry of the hero An Jung Gun is the summary of his life full of turns and twists and the ardent desire of all Koreans who were reduced to the status of slavery because of the absence of a great leader.

The film powerfully confirms the great truth through the instrumentality of painful failures and serious lessons that genuine independence, the basic problem of history, can be won only by the efforts of the masses of the people under the guidance of a great leader. Herein lies the great ideological and artistic significance of the immortal work "An Jung Gun Shoots Ito Hirobumi." This is another great contribution to the enrichment of our literature and art.

An Jung Gun ended his days on the gallows without realizing his much hoped-for ideal of national salvation. But this desire has come true only when the Korean people have had Comrade Kim Il Sung as their leader, the greatest leader that they have ever had in their history of thousands of years. Audiences come out of the movie house fully inspired with a feeling of this pride.

The revolutionary film is of extremely great educational import for its high ideological and artistic value which accords with the requirements of the times and the aspirations of the people. It stands out as one of the notable landmarks in pushing Juche-based literature and art to a higher stage.

The film ruthlessly condemns Japanese imperialism, guilty of so many ferocious crimes

(Continued on page 58)

Ito Hirobumi, the ringleader of Japanese imperialist aggression, is shot by An Jung Gun, patriotic youth

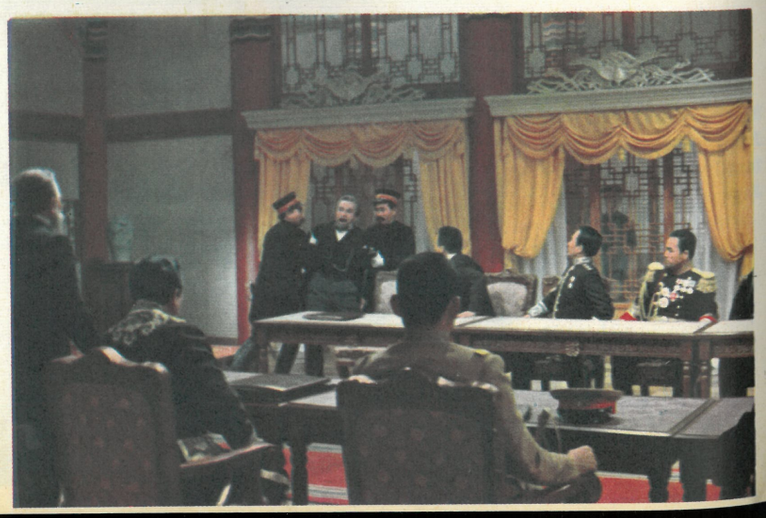
Revolutionary Film

"AN JUNG GUN SHOOTS ITO HIROBUMI"

Myong Guk tells An Jung Gun how his family were killed by Japs

An Jung Gun thinks of saving the country through the "repayment of national loan" and visits his friends in Seoul with the money he collected from people

Ito Hirobumi bribes his well-thumbed agent Pae Jong Ja into ferreting out the intention of the government of Korea



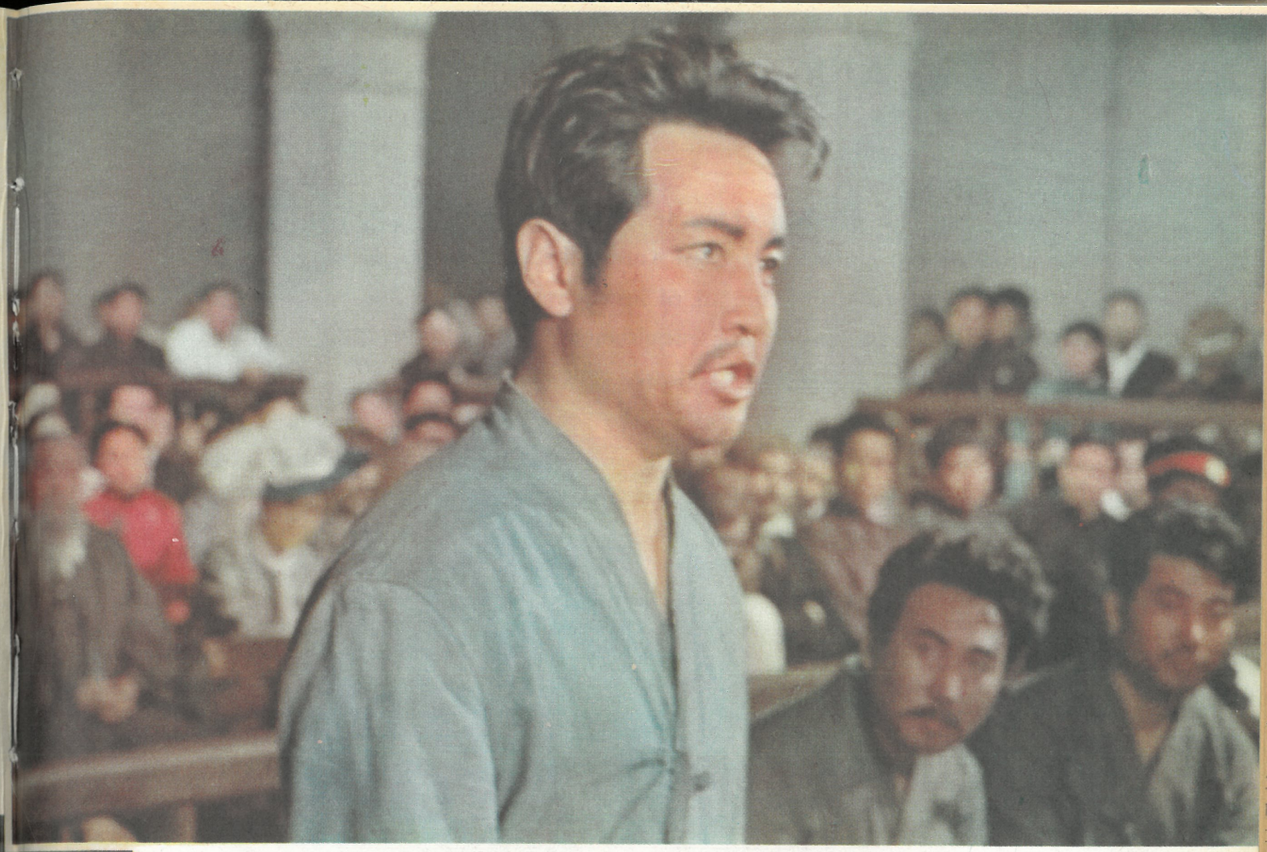
Japs depose Han Gyu Sol, Prime Minister, who resolutely opposes the conclusion of the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty"

An Jung Gun meets Myong Guk abroad who has become a volunteer and renews resolve, together with him, to fight the enemy

Traitor Li Wan Yong signing the "Chongmi Seven-point Treaty"

An Jung Gun and his colleagues plan to punish Ito Hirobumi when he comes to Manchuria for inspection

An Jung Gun shoots Ito Hirobumi, the ringleader of aggression, and shouts "Long live Korea!" with his foot on his body



An Jung Gun accusing the Japanese imperialists of their criminal aggression at the court

An Jung Gun's wife and Mrs. Han express indignation with the enemy, making clothes for him who has been sentenced to death without carrying through his plan to save the nation

PYONGYANG RAILWAY COLLEGE

Upholding the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Pyongyang Railway College is striving to improve the content of instruction and raise the qualifications of teachers in keeping with the requirements of the developing reality in order to train better and more cadres.

Helping and leading each other forward

Students get lesson on railway operation

Bottlenecks are unravelled for establishing a command communication system

Students in field practice

Students study mechanism of diesel engine

Students hear experience from engine drivers

Students also conduct art group activity briskly

President KIM IL SUNG Is the Lodestar for Human Liberation

Christen Amby
Chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association

The life of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, born at Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, is bright with the greatest services in history rendered to the revolution and mankind.

The glorious and brilliant history of his revolutionary activities is that of ardent love for and devoted service to the revolution and people and that of proud struggle for the victory of the Juche cause in Korea and the whole world. It is a history of an outstanding thinker and theorist, of a great revolutionary, and of a genuine leader of all peoples leading mankind to the ideal society.

He, born into a patriotic and revolutionary family, grew up in the crucible of the revolution.

He embarked on the revolution in his early years to meet the requirements of the times and revolution and in the first days of his revolutionary activities, he fathered the immortal Juche idea, the only correct guiding idea of our age.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is the guiding idea of the Korean revolution we have worked out in keeping with the requirements of the Korean revolution and on the basis of its historical experience."

The masses of the people are the makers of history and the motive force of social development.

They had vigorously fought for independence over a long period, repeating setbacks and going through ordeals. As a result, the old age of domination and subjugation came to an end and a new age of world history started.

Ours is a new historical age in which the masses of the people have appeared as masters of the world and carve out their destiny independently and creatively. This era urgently demanded the creation of a correct guiding idea which would enable the working people to know that they are masters of their destiny and are responsible for it and which would guide them in their struggle.

The respected and beloved President, who sees the world with extraordinary intelligence and insight and from his own Juche position, fulfilled this historic task set by our age and the developing revolution through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities, particularly through his creation of the immortal Juche idea.

The Juche idea is an original philosophy born in the crucible of the sanguinary revolutionary struggle conducted on the principle of independence for the first time in history; and it is the only correct guiding idea reflecting the demands of our age.

The Juche idea is based on the philosophical theory that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything, and it gives people a new revolutionary world outlook.

The Juche-oriented world outlook is a most revolutionary and scientific one which gives people an absolutely correct view of nature and society and a powerful weapon to know the world and remake it, clarifies laws of social development and inspires the working people to a vigorous struggle for an independent and creative life.

The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor and strategy and tactics based on their role.

The Juche idea expounds the revolutionary theories in all fields of remaking nature and society, tasks for all stages of revolution

and the methods for their implementation, and the strategical and tactical principles to be adhered to in the construction of ideal society.

The Juche idea clarifies the scientific methods of guidance. It asks the working masses to take an attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction and maintain independent and creative stands in them.

The Juche-oriented methods of guidance offer a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon to organize and mobilize hundreds of millions of people in the sacred cause for realizing an independent and creative life.

Indeed President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea is a flawless scientific doctrine that comprises the revolutionary world outlook, revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics and the methodology of revolution and has its own original system.

With the creation of the Juche idea, mankind came to have an immortal revolutionary doctrine, a potent ideological and theoretical weapon guaranteeing the success in the cause of national, class and human liberation.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea, guided the Korean revolution to victory with his extraordinary art of leadership, illumining the road of human emancipation.

The respected and beloved President, emanating from the Juche idea, advanced the line of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, a new type of revolution, for the first time in history, and opened up a new epoch of national-liberation revolution in the colonies.

Upon the scientific analysis of the basic tasks of the Korean revolution and the prevailing social and class relations he defined its characteristic as an anti-imperialist revolution for national liberation and, at the same time, a people's democratic revolution, thus clearly indicating the path of the Korean revolution. This provided the road of national liberation—on which the many oppressed and exploited in the world, who groped to find a way out of the pit, placing vague expectation on the revolution in the metropolis, have become masters of their own fate and able to shape it for the first time in history.

The respected and beloved President organized and guided the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in order to accomplish the task of national liberation, a vital one for the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. He founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and employed Juche-oriented strategy and tactics and art of warfare, and guided to victory the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the hardest conditions without state rear and the support of a regular army, bringing the spring of national liberation and resurrection.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary war unparalleled in the duration and arduousness was the world's first revolution for national liberation in the colonies waged under the banner of Juche. President Kim Il Sung who opened up in the history of mankind a new epoch of revolution for national liberation in the colonies, is a peerless patriot, legendary hero and the most benevolent saviour of the oppressed peoples in the colonies.

Following the achievement of national liberation, the respected and beloved President set forth the tasks for carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and organized and guided the struggle for their implementation. He advanced the line to be followed in the wake of national independence—line of founding a new revolutionary party of Juche type, of building the people's power and regular army, and carrying out agrarian reform and other democratic reforms, and he guided the implementation of the line.

Thus the northern half of the Republic has become an indestructible base for the Korean revolution, a powerful democratic base for the revolution.

The advantage of the people's democratic system established in the northern half of the Republic was fully demonstrated in the Korean war launched by the US imperialists in the occupation of south Korea. They started an aggressive war to strangle at the cradle the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. But President Kim Il Sung, the iron-willed brilliant commander who had wiped out the colossal aggressive troops of the Japanese imperialists, defeated the US imperialists' troops and the mercenaries of their satellite countries, leading the sacred anti-US struggle to victory.

As a result, the fate of decline of the US imperialists who boasted of being "the strongest" in the world was sealed, and the

people of the world were imbued with the conviction that they could win the fight against US imperialism, a historic epoch of new upsurge in the national liberation and anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle was opened on a worldwide scale.

Following the triumph of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung led the people to the socialist revolution. He set forth the Juche-oriented line of socialist transformation, that is, of transforming the economic forms prior to technical transformation under the condition where the demands of the people for it matured and the revolutionary forces were prepared to carry it out, without being restricted by ready-made formula and experience. Thus he indicated the short cut to the socialist revolution.

The respected and beloved President wisely guided the struggle for complete class liberation in Korea, paving the straight road for hundreds of millions of the oppressed people to achieve national independence and class emancipation.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung illumined the bright road to build a highest ideal society of mankind after achieving national and class emancipation and establishing a socialist system and he himself afforded its practical example.

He set it as the final purpose of the Government of the DPRK to model the whole society on the Juche idea. And for its realization he advanced the policy of continuously and vigorously carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural. This is a unique policy which makes it possible to capture both the ideological and material fortresses of Communism.

The respected and beloved President is the great sun of all the people. He founded the Juche idea and originally clarified the way of carrying on the national liberation revolution in colonial countries and attaining class and human emancipation. Thus he has shown mankind not only the present but also the straight path to a brighter future, that is, to an ideal society where independence of the popular masses is fully realized.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung strives energetically at all times for the victory of the world revolution. Basing himself on a deep analysis of the characteristics of the international situation of today when a fierce struggle is going on between the forces of independence and dominationism, between the forces of revolution and counter-revolution, he put forward a revolutionary policy that countries of new-emerging forces, non-aligned states, should unite firmly and fight against imperialism and all other forms of dominationism.

Dominationism is a counter-revolutionary trend going against the contemporary current; it tries to override the independence of other countries and oppress and control other nations and people.

Accordingly, all the new-emerging countries must regard dominationism as their common target of struggle and put up a dynamic struggle in firm unity.

President Kim Il Sung is energetically promoting the development of the world revolution by analyzing the unceasingly changing and developing world revolutionary situation and its characteristic features and giving scientific answers to all the theoretical and practical problems raised in the struggle against imperialism and dominationism.

He is the great sun of mankind. He brightly illumined the road to human emancipation through the bright rays of the Juche idea. Nor is this all. He helps in and inspires the struggle of the world's people for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society with might and main and in all sincerity and exerts himself to the utmost for the triumph of the world revolution.

That is why the revolutionaries and progressive people the world over speak highly of the world historically significant exploits accomplished by the esteemed President for the development of the revolutionary ideas of mankind and of his tireless efforts dedicated to the cause of the world revolution and pay their respects to him.

The respected and beloved President is held in high esteem and loved by the people of the world and the august name of President Kim Il Sung, a great thinker and theoretician, a past master in the art of leadership and a peerless hero, is whispered from mouth to mouth like a legend.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we wish sincerely for the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung so deeply revered by all the people that he will enjoy long life and good health for the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution and for the progress and eternal happiness of mankind.

PYONGYANG TURNS MORE MAGNIFICENT AND BEAUTIFUL

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Pyongyang is the heart of the Korean people, the capital of our socialist homeland and a wellspring of our revolution. ...we must make...Pyongyang even more beautiful and magnificent...."

Under the great leader's far-reaching plan and wise guidance our capital city, Pyongyang, is turning more magnificent and beautiful.

Recently our magazine's journalist met Vice-Director Li Dong Ik of the General Bureau for Pyongyang City Construction and talked with him about the capital construction.

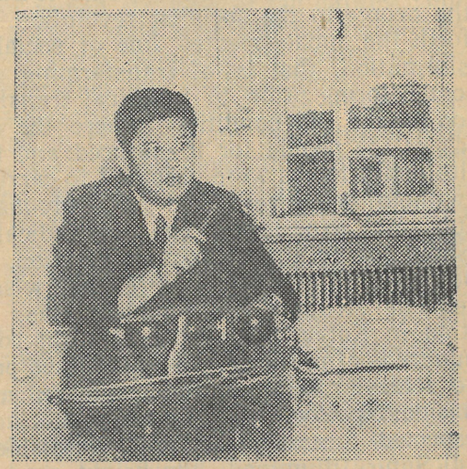
Journalist: I am glad to see you vice-director. Today Pyongyang, the capital of our socialist fatherland, is turning more magnificent and beautiful. I should like to hear about it.

Vice-Director: Under the deep concern of the fatherly leader Pyongyang has become a paradise for people and is turning more beautiful and magnificent as you said. Especially in recent years Pyongyang construction has witnessed unprecedentedly rapid progress. Many blocks of apartment houses and new streets have appeared.

The constructors of the capital built the modern Chollima Street on the Potong River in honour of the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and then Pipa and Rakwon Streets.

They also built a new street, Tongil Street, in east Pyongyang, making the south gateway to the city grander. They erected many 8-16-storeyed tower-style apartment houses in the main street in central Pyongyang, Chongnyon, Pulgun and other streets, giving a new look to the city.

Journalist: Besides modern apartment houses there appeared many beautiful and graceful monumental buildings in Pyongyang showing our architecture.



Vice-Director of the General Bureau for Pyongyang City Construction

Vice-Director: During the last Six-Year Plan period alone we built many monumental buildings such as the Korean Revolution Museum, the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, the Mansudae Art Theatre, the February 8 House of Culture and the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum.

We erected scores of public buildings—22-storeyed building No. 2 of Kim Il Sung University, Moranbong, Changgwangsan, and Potonggang and other hotels, the Korean Film Studio and the Korean Documentary Film Studio, etc. During the same period we opened the Pyongyang Metro to traffic.

Journalist: The People's Palace of Culture and the Pyongyang Needlework Institute with curved roofs spread like the wings of a crane on the Potong River are Korean-style buildings showing graceful architectural beauty. They, along with the Grand Theatre and the Okryugwan Restaurant on the Taedong-gang River, add to the beauty of the capital and national sentiment.

Pyongyang construction is marked by vast scale, a rich variety of styles and high speed.

Vice-Director: As you know, it was in 1958 that world-startling miracles began to take place in the capital construction. The hero-constructors of the capital built 20,000 flats with the fund and manpower for 7,000 flats and created the "Pyongyang speed" of assembling one flat in 14 minutes. They completed in a little over one year and a half the Okryu bridge, 2.5 times wider than the Taedong bridge which had taken the Japanese imperialists seven years. They built the Grand Theatre, the Students and Children's Palace, building No. 1 of Kim Il Sung University and many streets at such a high speed.

Recently they created a new construction speed far surpassing the "Pyongyang speed."

They built the Rakwon Street with 8, 10, 15 and 20-storeyed apartment houses in only half a year, which reminds us of a big town.

Journalist: They could do Pyongyang construction boldly in a big way at a high speed, because we have a strong independent national economy built under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Vice-Director: You're right. Our strong economy provides adequately us with powerful and modern material and technical means with which to completely industrialize any difficult and huge projects. Signal progress in Pyongyang construction is also due to the intense loyalty of builders and citizens to realize as soon as possible the great leader's plan for capital construction.

Journalist: Pyongyang is a modern city which gives every convenience to its population.

Vice-Director: You can see this in the formation of the residential quarters and the inner structure of flats.

All new apartment houses are fitted with central heating apparatus and a flat consists of floor-heated two-four rooms. Every flat has TV set and refrigerator and modern furniture and other conveniences.

The residential quarters are a perfect unit of life with educational, cultural and medical institutions, shops and utilities.

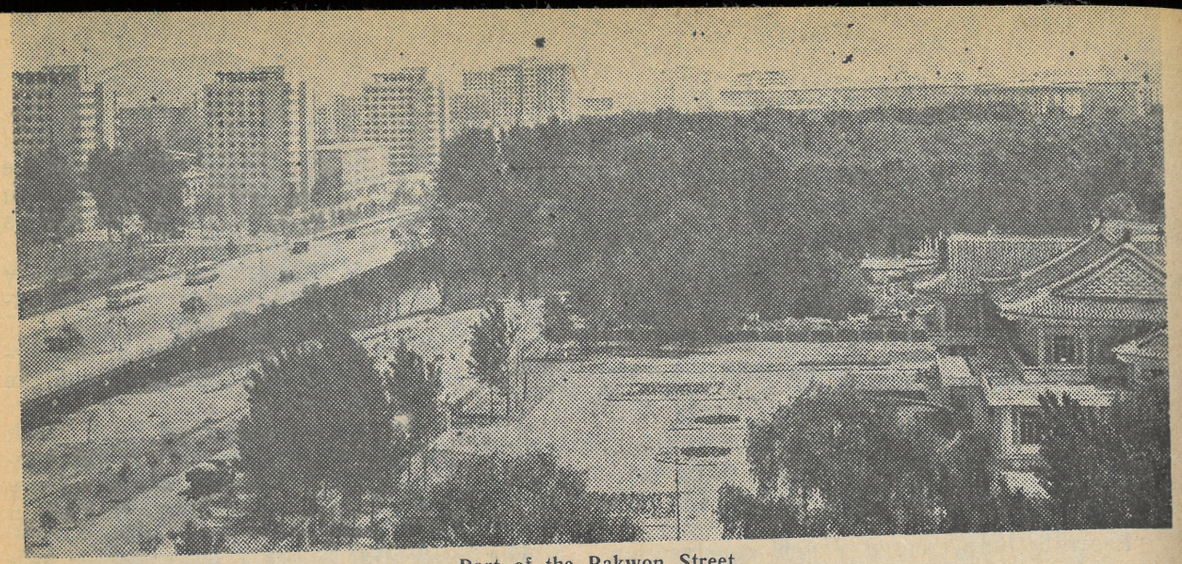
Journalist: This is not all, I think. Pyongyang provides people with adequate conditions of rest, leisure and best life environments.

Vice-Director: Foreign visitors to our country stint no praise of Pyongyang and say Pyongyang is a "city in parks."

The green belt of Pyongyang is over 25 per cent of its area, that is, 48 square metres per head of the population, which is the widest in the world.

The Moranbong Park, the enlarged zoo and

Part of the Pyongyang city clad in green



Part of the Rakwon Street

botanical garden and the Taesongsan Pleasure Park with modern fun facilities, beautiful parks and recreation grounds on the clear Rivers Taedong-gang and Potong, well-wooded parks and flower gardens in the streets and children's playgrounds—all these add to beauty of the city.

Journalist: Rare birds come to nest in green-clad streets and parks and the limpid Taedong-gang River teems with water birds and fish. Indeed Pyongyangites live in a paradise without knowing pollution. As a foreigner said, graceful and magnificent buildings, beautiful nature and fine recreation grounds are in pleasing harmony, presenting a superb view.

Vice-Director: Recently the respected and beloved leader instructed to make the capital more magnificent and better to live in, saying that Pyongyang is the face of the country.

Journalist: As we know man by the face, we must make others know our people's sentiment and feeling, desire and aspiration and the beauty and development of our country from Pyongyang as the great leader said.

Vice-Director: Yes, of course. Under the fatherly leader's concern, capital construction is going on more briskly. The Kyonghung and Hasin Streets have been built in west Pyongyang and a new street is being built from the Engineering College to the National Economy Institute in east Pyongyang.

Last April and May we started to build a modern maternity hospital with a total floor space of 60,000 square metres and a large modern health centre of a total floor space of 30,000 square metres with bath facilities, a swimming pool and a wading pool on the Potong River. They are now nearing completion.

Outside the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium big fountains are being built.

Journalist: Our working people in the capital will live a more affluent and happier life in their paradise, under our socialist system where people are most valued and everything serves them.

Thank you for your encouraging words.

(Continued from page 44)

and outrages against the Korean people and other peoples all over the world and so, this will, first of all, contribute a worthy share to educating the people in the spirit of anti-imperialism.

The film also makes exposition of the profound concept that the safeguarding of national sovereignty is made possible only by rejecting dependence on the outside forces and flunkeyism and this powerfully inspires the people in their fight for national liberation and class emancipation.

The film, characterized by a perfect combination of the rich ideological contents and the high artistic value, is rightly claimed to be a classical model and a monumental work which is highly significant for enriching the elements of the glorious revolutionary tradition on the film art built by our Party and carrying all the fields of literature and art into a new phase.

Our literature and art forging ahead under the banner of great Juche will further bloom and prosper.

UNDER LOVING CARE

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As we always say, children are the future of our country and successors to our revolution. Rearing and educating the children, our future generation, well can be said a very important issue which concerns the future of the revolution."

Man is valued most in our country.

The great leader pays special attention to bringing up the children, the future of the country and heirs to the revolution.

The story about the triplets born in Kaesong, a city near the Military Demarcation Line, is one of living examples showing the great love of the fatherly leader.

FOR BABIES' LIFE

One day in December last year the Kaesong maternity hospital got an urgent telephone call from the Changpung County People's Hospital. It said that a woman from a farm was in a critical condition. Its vice-director went to the county hospital at once.

He examined her and knew that she had three foetuses and she would have a hard labour. He moved her to the Kaesong maternity hospital right away.

Ten hours after she gave birth to triplets with difficulty, but they were premature and the third girl baby seemed not viable.

All measures the hospital took proved little effective.

That evening the hospital made a report on the state of the baby on the brink of death to its superior organ in Pyongyang.

The organ concerned in Pyongyang lost no time to take a measure to send a medical group consisting of able doctors with modern medical appliances.

Thus an ambulance carrying the medical workers ran from Pyongyang to Kaesong at full speed, hooting aloud.

Upon their arrival at the Kaesong hospital, the medical workers entered the room where the triplets lay.

They had a consultation instantly, and Yu Yong Il, a pediatrist known throughout the country and a veteran clinician from Pyongyang, took charge of the sick girl baby. She was getting colder.

Yu Yong Il calmly stethoscoped her heart. But there were no sounds and pulse in it. He was sure that it was asphyxia.

All were looking only upon him with hope. But he knew full well what it meant to her and was at a loss what to do with her, when a car and a truck arrived at Kaesong carrying expensive and rare medicines for the triplets and precious gifts of love for them and their mother Kim Jong Hui sent by the great leader.

The gifts to the babies included clothes, blankets, white cotton, quilt cloth, condensed and powdered milk, honey, sugar and so

on. Foodstuffs were enough for them to eat until they could have boiled rice.

Receiving the gifts, their mother shed tears of gratitude.

Yu Yong Il was more deeply conscious that he should be not a mere doctor but a medical worker who strives to make the people fully enjoy the great favour of the fatherly leader. And he made up his mind to do without fail what science regards as impossible. He took up the injector and gave injections to the sick baby.

Nurses and doctors anxiously looked at him.

AMID CONCERN OF ALL

Measures were taken one after another to bring the baby to life. Seven hours after her birth she groaned faintly but there was no change any more in her. Yet Yu Yong Il showed people no signs of despair. A few days after he entered the office room of the director of the hospital and called an authoritative medical doctor-professor in Pyongyang on the phone.

The telephone girls of Kaesong and Pyongyang readily put him through at hearing that one of the triplets was in a critical condition. He felt grateful to them for their sympathy with the baby.

He consulted curative measures with the medical doctor.

The state of the triplets was reported to the central organ concerned.

Early next morning authoritative medical workers in pediatrics, the circulating system of the blood, urinary organs and obstetrics arrived at the hospital from Pyongyang with precious medicines and medical appliances.

Thus the last word in modern medical science and latest medical appliances were used and medical workers did their utmost to save the baby.

Mist gathered in the eyes of Yu Yong Il.

"Respected and beloved leader, the third baby comes to life...to life...."

Drops of tear fell on the baby's reddening face.

Almost every day there was telephone call between Pyongyang and Kaesong.

Pyongyang readily sent specialists for the triplets and spared nothing for them.

At last, on December 31, last year the director of the Kaesong maternity hospital picked up the receiver to report to Pyongyang on their health.

Telephone girls in Kaesong and Pyongyang asked him impatiently if the baby had got well and if they had grown much and begun to smile and if they could lie on their belly.

It was only ten days after their birth and they could not smile and lie on their belly.

Though, he answered that they all could smile.

The old year went and the new came. Yu Yong Il and O Tae Yon looking after the health of the mother came out of the hospital and mingled with people going up the steps to the bronze statue of the great leader. Old women walking in front of them were talking to each other: "The famous doctors from Pyongyang have saved the triplets, I hear"; "Not only noted doctors came but all precious medicaments were also used, they say."

The two doctors stood until the old women went far away.

They would like to declare to the people of this land: You must remember it is not doctors or medicines but the great love of the respected and beloved leader that saved the triplets.

Pak Jong Hun

A Rich Cooperative Farm Village

The Naenam Cooperative Farm is a rich farm good to live in, the kind of which is to be found everywhere in our country. It is not far from the seat of Sunchon County in South Pyongan Province.

This farm village nestles at the sunny side of the beautiful hills surrounding the wide Naenam Plain. The Kumchon Stream, a tributary of the Taedong-gang River, flows through the plain.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The great victory in our agriculture proves realistically and materially the correctness of the theses on the socialist rural question."**

Under the rays of the rural theses authored by the great leader the plain has become a good place to live in.

Under his wise guidance and deep concern the farmers have turned the plain into a fertile one free from flood and drought.

The trunk waterway from the Chaedong Reservoir runs around the village and many pumping stations have appeared on the Kumchon and Kanunggae Streams.

Life-giving water flows through different irrigation channels to wet the plain.

To ward off the influence of the cold front they have dug or driven scores of wells and water-pockets and pipes in recent years. They have built drainage stations to protect fields and crops from flood and stagnant water and introduced sprinkler irrigation.

The time has gone never to return when farming depended on weather. Now they do farming with help of machines and chemicals.

Tractors, trucks, rice-seedling pullers, rice-

Weeds are killed by machines

transplanting machines, comprehensive thrashers, harvesters and other machines do farming operations for farmers.

The state supplies them with plenty of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals every year.

Farm work gets easier and grain output increases yearly. The Juche farming methods in particular have produced good results in these years.

Per-hectare rice yield increased over 4 times and maize 5 times as against the pre-liberation years.

This year too they expect a fairly good crop. This year per-hectare rice output will grow by more than 0.5 ton and maize by 0.7 to over 1 ton as compared with last year.

They harvested scores more of tons of apples, pears and plums from orchards planted in once shrub-overgrown hills than last year.

They raise pigs, sheep and chickens in a valley. This year they will produce over 1.2 times more meat than last year.

They made a fishpond of 2 hectares by using a spring. Some fish weigh 5 kg.

They turn to good account everything on the ground for their own sake.

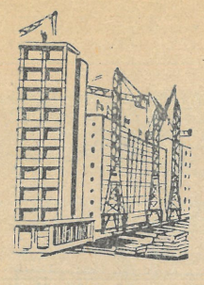
Their living standards have risen greatly. Two-storeyed modern brick houses add to beauty of the plain.

Their incomes increase yearly.

Last year a family earned 7 tons of grain and over 8,000 *won* of money.

This farm village is good today, but it will be better tomorrow with the socialist fatherland prospering under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Juche farming methods have yielded a rich crop of rice this year too



NEW RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT APPEARS IN NAMPO

Nampo, a modern port city and a satellite city of and the gateway to the revolutionary capital Pyongyang, lies on the western coast, at the mouth of the Taedonggang River.

It is so graceful that it makes people feel reluctant to leave it.

Multi-storeyed buildings stand among green trees offering welcome shade, and recreation grounds and parks are found here and there. There is a large "sports town" including outdoor and indoor stadiums and a swimming pool at the mountain foot and an enlarged modern port near the mouth of the river.

All these find themselves in perfect harmony and look like a real picture.

Under the wise guidance and constant concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a new residential district is appearing and the city is turning beautiful daily.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should continue building many houses to solve people's living problems adequately."

This new Waudo residential district stretches long from the bridge over the Samhwachon stream in the western part of the city to the famous Waudo recreation ground.

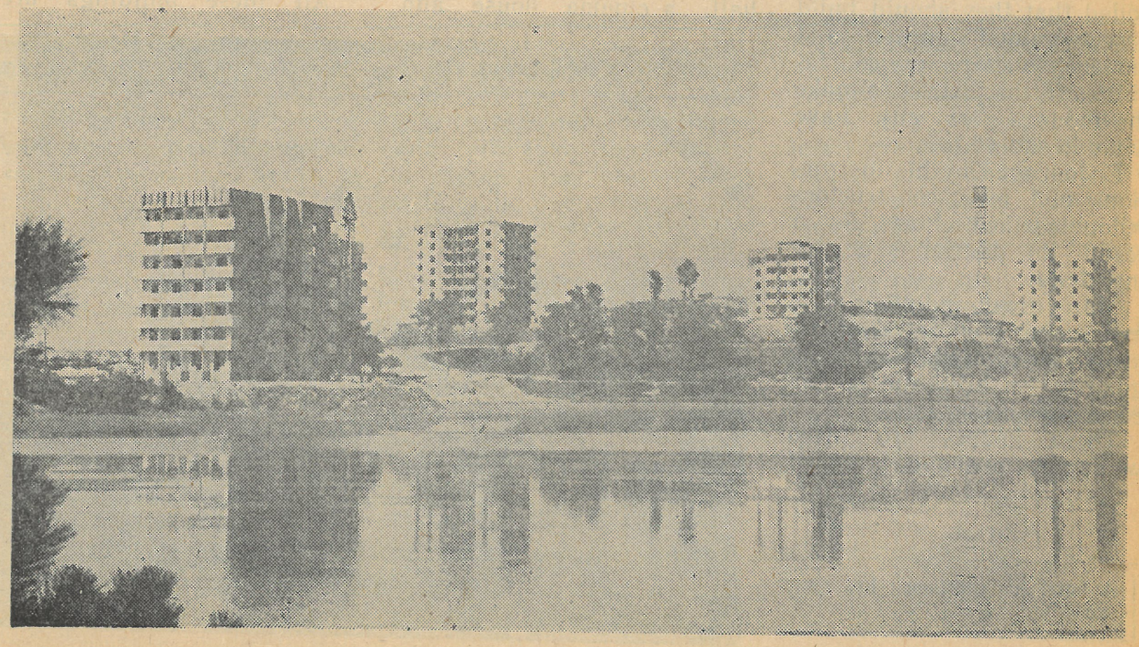
It is very beautiful.

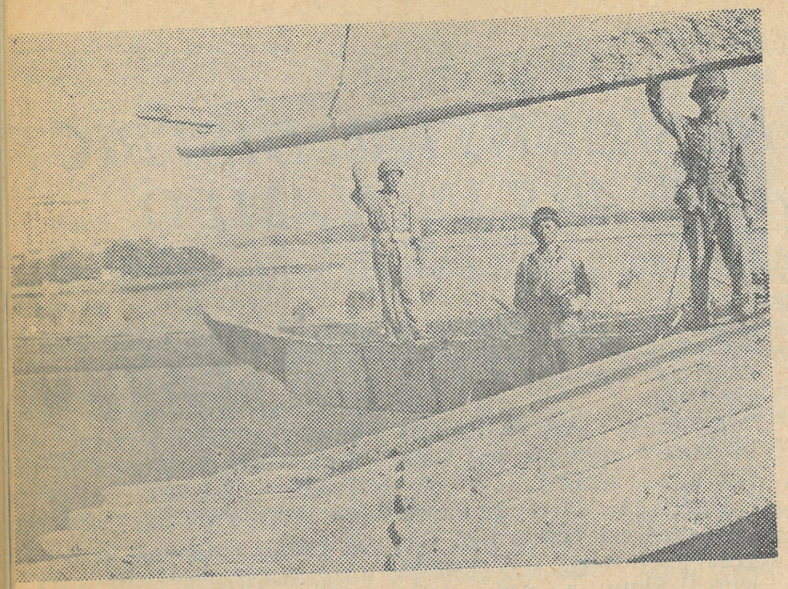
Pine-clad hills are mirrored in the sea and waves beat their foot without letup.

The great leader instructed to build modern houses for working people in this good place.

He gave on-the-spot gui

Multi-storeyed apartment houses seem to be afloat on the crystal-clear water





A restaurant has risen in the water

lance to the city on January 21 this year. On May 14, he came to the housing construction site and said that they should build multi-storeyed modern apartment houses of different types with elevators and water service so that the working people could live comfortably. He added that they should build a sea animal garden and modern welfare-service facilities in the district to make the modern port city have what it should.

Encouraged by his instructions and love, constructors redoubled their efforts. As a result, the district is changing daily.

Many tower and other style modern multi-storeyed apartment houses have already gone up on hills and on the edge of Pomsom Islet.

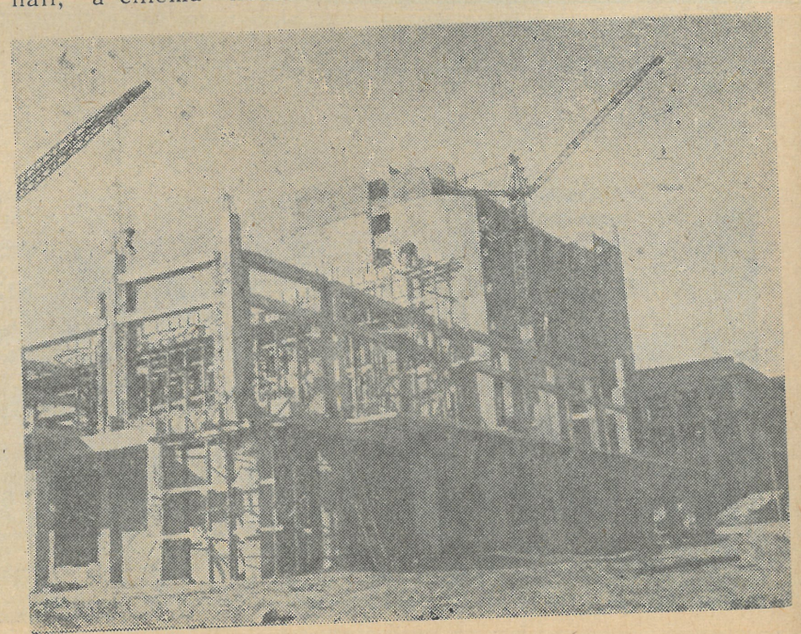
These houses are fitted with elevators and provided with sanitary and welfare facilities and hot-water heating apparatuses.

A three-storeyed Waudogak restaurant of curved roof for over 600 persons has risen with its pillars planted into the water. A modern nine-storeyed sportsmen's hotel with a large banquet hall, a cinema house and a shop under a single roof and modern cultural and public service facilities have gone up.

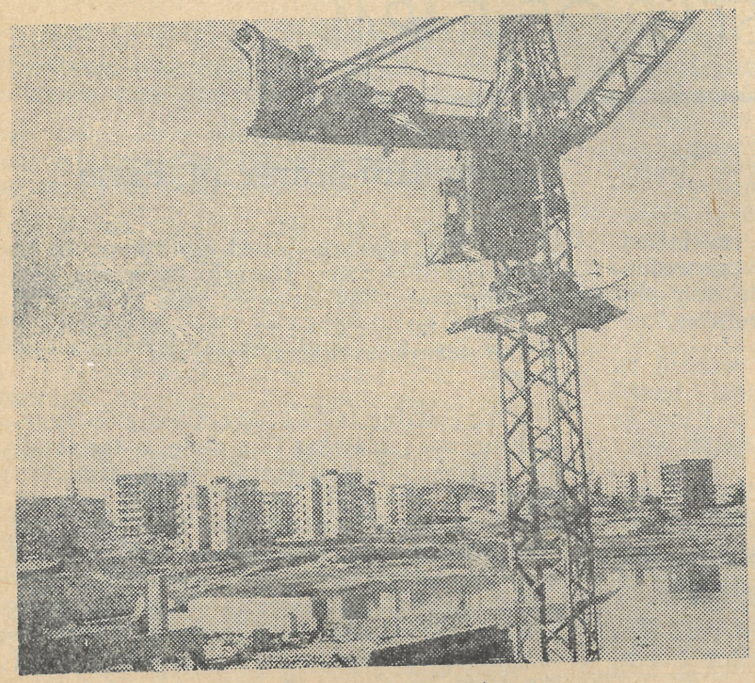
A hospital with an area of over 10,000 *pyong* is very attractive.

A kindergarten and a middle school have appeared at the best place.

All these buildings are comfortable and are in harmony with our people's feeling.



A hotel for sportsmen has gone up



Another residential district is appearing in the modern port city

The builders, not content with already gained successes, are working hard to build many more tower-style buildings, the big sea animal garden and a children's park in the district at an early date. Houses are mushrooming, cranes busy working and trucks loaded with building materials coming thick and fast. Bulldozers are clearing land for the children's park. The builders are good at everything—assembly, plastering and tiling—and all that they do is flawless. They are working with a high sense of responsibility as the master of the country. They will complete the construction before long. Then the district will be known to the world as a "town" in a city and many workers of factories and enterprises in the city will move into new flats. Looking at the modern port city—their paradise—out of the windows, they will feel boundlessly grateful to the fatherly leader and think of the bitter years under Japanese imperialist rule when the port was full of sad songs of fishermen maltreated and worked like a slave.

Nampo is good today. But it will be better tomorrow.

Ko Dong Un

MASTER OF FARM

THE respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Fidelity to the Party and the revolution, that is, Party spirit, must find expression, above all, in unconditionally accepting and executing the Party's lines and policies."

I could not hear what I had wanted to from Choe Song Chil, management board chairman of the Suwon Cooperative Farm in Paechon County.

He, an old Party member, talked much about other people but little about himself.

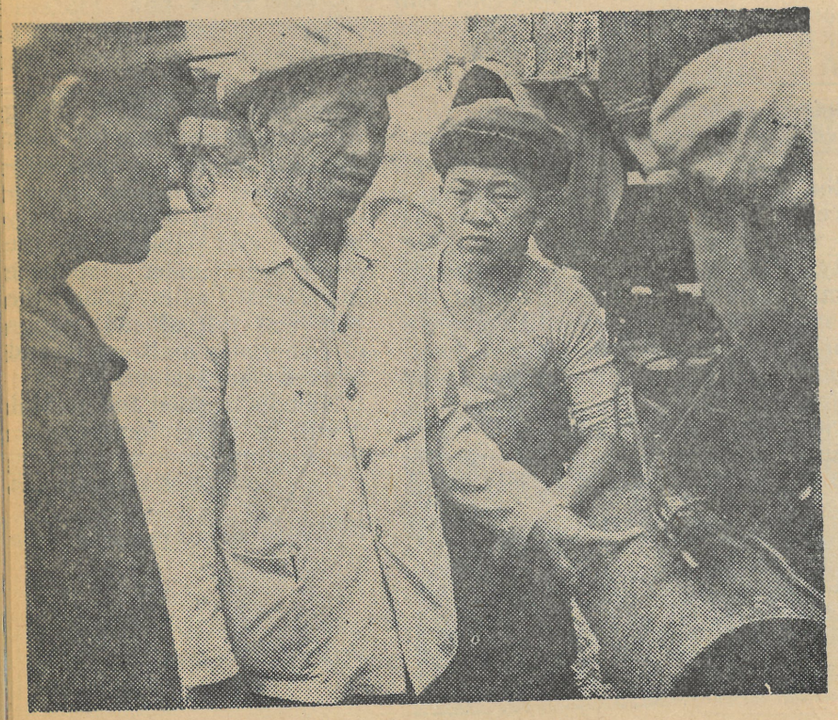
"I owe what I have done entirely to the Party. It has kindly taught me everything...."

I therefore decided to talk with people who knew well about him. Here are some stories about him.

Standard-bearer of Farm

"Our management board chairman is 58 years old this year. Though, he works like a young man. And he never fails to do what he makes up his mind to," began the leader of the second workteam and told me this story:

...One evening in mid-May, when rice-transplanting was drawing to a close at the farm, the chairman looked round fields. But his heart was heavy. He found the work was not progressing well at the second workteam. The cause, he thought, was that he had failed to give careful guidance to it because it was a little apart from the farm office. The management board chairman must pay equal attention to all workteams as the manager of the farm.



The management board chairman is discussing with tractor drivers how to effectively use farm machines

He hurried to the second workteam. In the propaganda hall the leading personnel of the workteam were summing up the day's work.

He asked them about how they organized work and how machines were operating and corrected their defects in work.

On his way back to the farm office he went to the *ri* Party committee office.

"Secretary, the Party entrusted me with the work of the farm. But I think I fail to do properly what I should do. I'll go and stay at the second workteam for some time from tomorrow, helping it. The great leader said the earlier we transplant rice, the more it yields. We must finish rice-transplanting by all means up to the date set by the farm."

The *ri* Party secretary left him alone. He always fulfils the tasks given by the Party through thick and thin.

Early next morning, when he was out to the fields of the second workteam he saw farmers coming talking gleefully with buntings and flash boards. They were the workteam members. Soon inter-subworkteam socialist emulation for rice-transplanting started. Their hands moved like a sewing-machine needle. He rolled up his sleeves and joined them. He encouraged the tractor operators to do farming well to invite the fatherly leader to their farm and told the rice-seedling feeders how much rice they might lose from each hectare if a single cluster was not planted in each *pyong*.

"Though he is near 60, he leads our farm as a standard-bearer and so it is quite natural that everything should go well with our farm."

Thus the second workteam came to work as well as other workteams and the farm finished rice-transplanting by May 20 as planned.

"By the time, we had made nothing of finishing rice-transplanting a few days behind the set time. We realized later that we were decidedly mistaken."

The workteam leader added that chairman guided them to adequately compost every rice-field and spread 100 tons of clay per hectare of swampy fields, do more than 92 per cent of rice-transplanting with help of machines and apply fertilizers and weed fields in good time this year.

As they worked hard together with their chairman in this way, they expect to harvest over one ton more of rice per hectare this year than in the record year. So it is no wonder that chairman and farmers should boast of each other.

To Make Farmers Well-off

The stock-breeding team leader said to me:

"Our management board chairman is not an expert in stock breeding but he knows much about it. His deep concern for the welfare of us farmers as the master of the farm has made him do so, I guess."

When Choe Song Chil came to work as the management board chairman the stock breeding of the farm had nothing to speak of. Feed was the question.

"The fatherly leader likes people to live well. We must produce much meat for the people and carry joy into his heart," he thought.

He told the Party organization about the situation of the stock-breeding workteam and proposed the problem of further developing stock breeding and had a serious discussion about the way to do so. After consultations the Party organization made a concrete plan to settle the feed problem and assigned the task to him. He decided to increase the capacity of the rice mill to use rice bran for animal feed. The Party organization helped him and young people to carry out the work in winter.

Thus the rice mill was enlarged to obtain several hundred tons of rice bran a year and the farm boosted its meat output markedly.

He also got farmers to undertake two-crop

cultivation and nutritious and high-yielding fodder crop cultivation in a big way to secure animal feed.

One spring day he inspected stock sheds and proposed to stock breeders to expand the area under fodder crops to obtain more green fodder and raise more pigs.

The stock-breeding team leader told him not to pay more attention to stock breeding since they could boast of their stock breeding and they had worked well enough to say they had executed the fatherly leader's instructions.

The management board chairman said to him:

"Team leader, it is a good thing to produce more meat for farmers, isn't it? You must always remember that we should never rest content with minor success in the execution of the Party's policy."

This is the way Choe Song Chil works.

By dint of his energetic efforts the fodder problem was solved and the farm surpassed its meat plan twice every year.

The farm also raises rabbits, goats and chickens and breed fish in a big way. This, the team leader added, also owes to their chairman.

Choe Song Chil regards it as his greatest honour to thoroughly carry out the Party's policies and instructions without the slightest vacillation.

He is now pouring his heart's blood into the work to put into reality the great plan of the fatherly leader to enrich our socialist countryside and make it more modern.

Mun Song Gyu

Korean Reunification Question

Extensive Dialogue— An Important Way of Early National Reunification

It is an invariable policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic to achieve national reunification independently without any outside interference, on a democratic principle and in a peaceful manner.

According to this policy of national reunification, the Government of our Republic proposed an extensive north-south negotiation as an important way to peaceful national reunification and has been making untiring efforts to bring about it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Government of the Republic is making every sincere effort to bring about a dialogue for the peaceful settlement of the reunification question and keeps an open door for dialogue at all times." ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 26.)

Extensive north-south dialogue is prerequisite to the successful solution of the problems arising in achieving peaceful national reunification.

To attain the peaceful reunification of the country the north and south must settle difficult and complex problems produced by the prolonged division of the country in all spheres, political, economic, cultural and military.

Only through extensive north-south dialogue, all these problems can be successfully solved.

Only when all representatives of political parties and groups and people of all strata in the north and south have a heart-to-heart talk, the problems in the way of reunification can be successfully solved and the country's reunification achieved by the united efforts of the whole nation.

Extensive dialogue is badly needed in view of the nature and nationwide character of our reunification question.

As the great leader said the struggle of our nation for reunification is by no means a struggle between communism and capitalism; it is a struggle between the invading and the invaded and between patriotism and betrayal of the country. In other words, our struggle for national reunification is a liberation struggle for national sovereignty and a patriotic struggle for national union.

National reunification, a problem of establishing national sovereignty and attaining national union, is a domestic affair of our nation. So it can be achieved by our people themselves.

Our proposal for extensive dialogue proceeds from the lofty desire to solve the reunification question, an internal affair of our nation, through the efforts of the entire Korean people, the masters.

National reunification is an undertaking for the interests of the whole nation. It can be achieved successfully only when the entire people turn out as one.

National reunification is not only for the interests of individual political party and group, class and stratum; it is a question vital to the whole nation.

Therefore, only when political parties and groups and people of all strata in the north and south, the masters and parties directly concerned, join efforts and firmly unite, can difficult and complex problems arising in the course of reunification be settled successfully in conformity to our people's aspiration and interests.

Extensive north-south dialogue serves as an important way to unite all political parties, groups and people of all strata and enlist them in the work for reunification.

Such dialogue enables representatives of political parties and social organizations and people of all strata in the north and south to take part in the nationwide patriotic work for the country's reunification and brings their creativity and activeness into full play to solve the reunification question smoothly.

That is why in the first days of our country's division, the Government of our Republic proposed extensive north-south negotiation as an important way to achieve national reunification peacefully by the united efforts of the whole nation, and has been making every possible effort to realize it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's proposal for extensive north-south negotiation made in his historic August 6, 1971 speech paved the way to north-south dialogue.

According to his proposal north-south dialogue started and the North-South Joint Statement was published, whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. This marked a milestone in bringing a new phase in our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

But the north-south dialogue opened by our sincere efforts was broken up by the perfidious south Korean authorities and the three principles of national reunification have not yet been realized.

Therefore, on January 23 this year the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland advanced in its statement a reasonable four-point proposal to achieve national reunification through extensive dialogue and negotiation, reflecting the prevailing situation in our country and the desire of our people.

The four-point proposal is that the north and south return to the idea and principles of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, immediately stop calumnies and slanders against the other side, and unconditionally and immediately discontinue all military actions antagonizing and threatening the other side, and that a whole-nation congress represented by all political parties and public organizations in the north and south be convened.

We made a new offer to form a Preparatory Committee for National Reunification, in place of the former Co-ordination Committee, as a preliminary organization for the proposed extensive negotiation.

The proposal commands the warm support of the home and world public.

In defiance of harsh fascist suppression recently non-government parties and democrats in south Korea demanded that the country's

reunification question be settled in accord with the will of the whole nation and expressed their readiness to take an active part in dialogue for reunification, in their declarations and statements and even at the "National Assembly."

Koreans in Japan, the United States, West Germany and other countries are strongly demanding nationwide negotiation for national reunification, and energetically conducting patriotic campaigns for it.

This shows irrefutably that the Preparatory Committee for National Reunification proposed by us is an organization for extensive negotiation which will make it possible to solve the national reunification question most correctly in conformity with the will and interests of our people.

The south Korean authorities, however, broke up the north-south dialogue reopened by our sincere efforts, doggedly opposing our just proposal for forming a Preparatory Committee for National Reunification.

Of late the south Korean authorities who had categorically rejected north-south dialogue proposed "three-way talks" for Korea's reunification in which their US master will take part. This is a traitorous move to leave their foreign master to dispose of such an important internal affair of the nation as the country's reunification at will.

Political, economic and cultural issues between north and south for Korea's reunification are internal affairs of our nation to be settled, through dialogue, by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference. So there is no reason for Americans to meddle in them.

The south Korean authorities must desist from their treacherous acts and sincerely approach dialogue.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of the country we are ready to have extensive dialogue and negotiation at any time with the south Korean authorities and representatives of political parties, public organizations in the south and overseas compatriots' organizations.

No obstructive acts of the splittists within and without can check the just cause of our people for national reunification, and national reunification will surely be achieved.

HELLISH SOUTH KOREA

This is a note written by Yun Chi Gi, former lieut. and 2nd platoon leader of 3rd company, engineering battalion under the east coast garrison headquarters of the south Korean puppet army, who came over to the northern half of the Republic in May, this year.

* * *

There is a saying that one can see things clearly only in the light.

Since I was born I have lived in south Korea, the dark land. So the bright reality of the northern half of the Republic prospering and developing daily under the wise guidance of General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, makes me see clearly that I have lived in a suffocating darkness.

In the south I was not man but a slave.

South Korea which I escaped is a hell of violence and despotism and a death camp far apart, like a lonely island in the far-off sea, from the modern world in which people claim independence and national sovereignty.

I write this note to make people know about what I saw, heard and felt in that dark society.

Today south Korea has turned into a man-killing torture chamber and jail, the kind of which is not yet known in human history.

History knows many cutthroats notorious for their fascist dictatorship. But none of them can match the present rulers of the south who suppress people so viciously and permanently.

In the south murderous trials are held without concealment or secretly, jails are overfull all the time, and people are hanged every day.

In south Korea terrorism has become a ruling method. The cause is that the rulers have robbed people of human rights and freedom and of democracy essential to them.

Nevertheless, those in power brandish clubs at people who claim what they were deprived of. They are just like a thief falling upon the master with a cudgel. The question is that this suppression grows more brazen-faced and outrageous daily.

They sentence to several years' imprisonment students who say a word about freedom or democracy at their seminar on the charge of instigating people to riots. Pressmen who reflect fair public opinion are handcuffed.

History knows no other example to match gag upon freedom of speech in south Korea today.

Papers and radio programme are edited and worked out not by editors but by the "KCIA."

The "KCIA" makes papers with two machines—one for embellishing the authorities' treacherous policy and the other for erasing the demand for democracy and reunification. So they carry nothing which people should know but are full of lies.

Suppression is not limited to society and civilians. There is also suppression in the army.

When I was drafted into the army in August 1975 after graduation from the Kwangyang agricultural high school, I believed that there would be no repression in the army.

But, contrary to my expectation, I found repression is harsher and more cruel in the army.

As civilians are harshly repressed on account of their claim for freedom and democracy, soldiers who express their dissatisfaction with officers' persecution and insult are treated roughly and middle or junior officers who bear ill-feelings towards high-ranking officers' violation of human rights are severely handled.

Stick discipline is applied to damp the anti-war sentiment and pessimism spreading among the armymen.

Troubles between seniors and juniors have become more frequent in recent years, and 80-90 per cent of them were caused by seniors' beating or other punishment of their subordinates.

"Spiritual arming" and clubbing giving mental and physical pains have become more outrageous since the man in the high authorities ordered that they should handle with big stick those complaining of hunger or showing no zeal in a drill during his "New Year inspection" of the army.

"Military discipline inspection teams" formed in all battalions and independent companies punish anyone who displeases them even a little on the charge of violating discipline or take him to "train-to-military discipline corps" in the regiment to make him stand at attention for three nights and four days, or lock him in the detention barracks in the division for fifteen days and beat him up in daytime and let him write a note of repentance at night without a sleep.

But these are not the worst the armymen suffer.

"Dissenters" who spoke for democracy against dictatorship are taken to the "CIC" and no one can see them again.

An increasing number of soldiers decamp to escape such inhuman discipline and blood-curdling violences or show no zeal in their service, waiting for discharge.

Soldiers speak among themselves: "Say what you like to! But the clock ticks on." This is an expression of their revolt, meaning that they will be demobbed when their service term expires though officers are outrageous.

I deserted from the south Korean army, because I did not like to remain in such an army of oppression and death any longer.

Today, the ruling circle of south Korea never miss a chance to blab about the "threat from the north" to fan up war. But, in fact, war danger lies in the south, not in the north.

Another reason of my coming over to the north is that I hated fratricidal war prepared now by the south Korean rulers.

Before my coming over, I undertook a lot of special projects kept in "top secret" in the front along the truce line while I was in the engineering battalion under the east coast garrison headquarters.

Last autumn a secret underground project called "Ryulgok project" was carried out by military specialists dispatched from Chongwadae, without the participation of the east coast garrison headquarters and the army headquarters. And another project started on May 10,

this year, two days before my coming over to the north.

Today they are tunnelling the demilitarized zone south of the truce line like a labyrinth, covering the land surface with double or treble barbed wire entanglements and high-voltage barriers, and building positions for attacks.

In particular, with the increased deployment of US-made weapons of mass destruction along the truce line, the south Korean puppet clique more frequently invite US and Japanese brass hats to inspect the front and have war confabs with them.

War preparations are afoot not only in the frontline areas.

War exercises are staged almost every day throughout south Korea including Seoul.

Militarization of the economy is progressing at a remarkable speed.

They are putting all industrial districts and enterprises on a war footing and forcing them to produce war materiel first.

Like this, the whole of south Korea is full of powder smell and is fraught with the imminent war danger.

The south Korean ruling circle have converted south Korea into a hell, into an alien land where everything national is trampled underfoot and are seeking the permanent division of the country for their easy life.

Not content with 34-year-long national split, they are going to bisect the country forever by building reinforced concrete walls along the truce line.

The concrete barrier was already built 40-odd km long from the west. The east coast garrison headquarters to which I was assigned is going to build such a barrier in the area under its control from the second half of this year.

The brass hats of south Korea say that the completion of the walls would mean the appearance of the "border line" of "two Koreas."

World history knows rulers who dismembered their countries. But they never acted like these splittists bisecting the land with walls.

This is the worst traitorous act which only the south Korean ruling circle can think of and do.

Indeed, the south Korean rulers are the all-time traitors to the nation who committed indelible crimes with fascism, war, country-selling, national split, corruption and all other vices.

I didn't like to serve such traitorous rulers and waste my youth and life for such cursed traitors to the nation.

I would like to live for the nation and independence, and work for peace and reunification, national prosperity and progress.

This was why I, crossing the death line, came over to the socialist fatherland guided by General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation.

Automatic Unloader

The Ship Operation and Heavy Machine Repair Factory under the North Pyongan Provincial Tideland Combined Construction Office built several highly efficient boats with dumping device to multiply efficiency in stone haulage.

This automatic unloader with oil-pressure dumping device enables two workers to finish stone unloading operation in a little while, the operation which took eight workers two hours formerly. The boat used before could carry on transport only two times at high tide, but the new unloader can do it five to six times and easily at that.

At present the said office conducts with these boats the transport of nearly half of stones needed for embankment project. In order to transport all stones necessary for tideland reclamation with automatic unloaders within this year, it is continuously stepping up shipbuilding.

South Korean Puppet Army Soldier Comes Over to Northern Half of the Republic

At a time when the longing of the south Korean people is mounting higher daily, another south Korean puppet army soldier came over to the socialist fatherland across the Military Demarcation Line. He is Kim Yong Jin, 23, lance corporal belonging to the third squad, first platoon, fifth company, second battalion, 15th regiment, first division of the south Korean puppet army.

Expressing joy over having realized his desire, he said that it was like a dream.

He was born into a poor family. Explaining the motive of his coming here, he said:

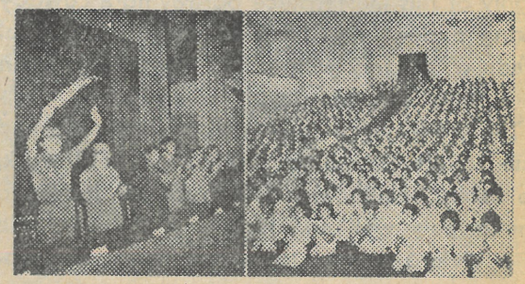
The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique violate human rights also in "ROK Army" maintained by fascist military discipline. The "ROK Army" is little different from prison without bars.

When the whole nation desires the independent reunification of the country so ardently, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, under the manipulation of the Yankees, are staging war exercises almost every day and building a reinforced concrete wall along the whole length of the Military Demarcation Line to bisect the country once and for all.

Is there anyone who, with reason, can tamely connive at the manoeuvres of war and split?

With the day of demobilization drawing near, to find a job was a more serious problem of concern to me. I felt hatred for south Korean society where there is a great gulf between rich and poor. Where should I go? After many days of pondering, I keenly realized that the only way I should take was to come to the northern half of the Republic where the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung carries on a good government for the people. So I determinedly came over to the north, seizing upon a chance while I was in the frontline area.

Kim Yong Jin is now spending happy and worthy days amid the kindred, warm hospitality of the people in the northern half of the Republic.



CHONG RYO SOP SERVING US IMPERIALIST AGGRESSOR ARMY COMES OVER TO THE DPRK

Chong Ryo Sop (22) who was serving as pfc in the third platoon, C company, first battalion, second cavalry regiment, seventh army corps of the US imperialist aggressor army stationed in West Germany, came over to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sometime ago.

He and his parents were emigrated from south Korea by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to the United States, where he was conscripted into the US imperialist aggressor army and dispatched to West Germany.

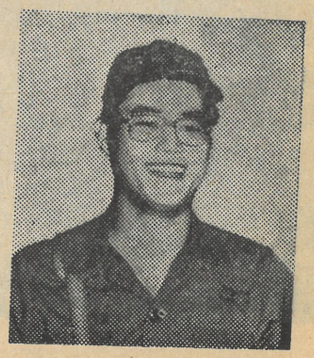
He regarded it as a greatest shame to be taken to the United States and enlisted in the aggressor army. He could no longer endure the disgraceful life of national insult and maltreatment he had to lead in the US imperialist aggressor army, dispatched to an overseas base to be used as a tool of aggression.

He thought for a long time how to free himself from the position of a mercenary soldier who is dehumanized and cannot live in peace even for a moment.

Finally, he realized that the place he should go is the northern half of the Republic daily developing and prospering under the wise guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, and made up his mind to come over to our Republic.

When he was allowed out, he, seizing the chance, succeeded in deserting from his unit and came to the socialist homeland.

Chong Ryo Sop is now spending happy days amid the warm care and hospitality of the people in the northern half of the Republic.



Korean Painting

"Cowboy"

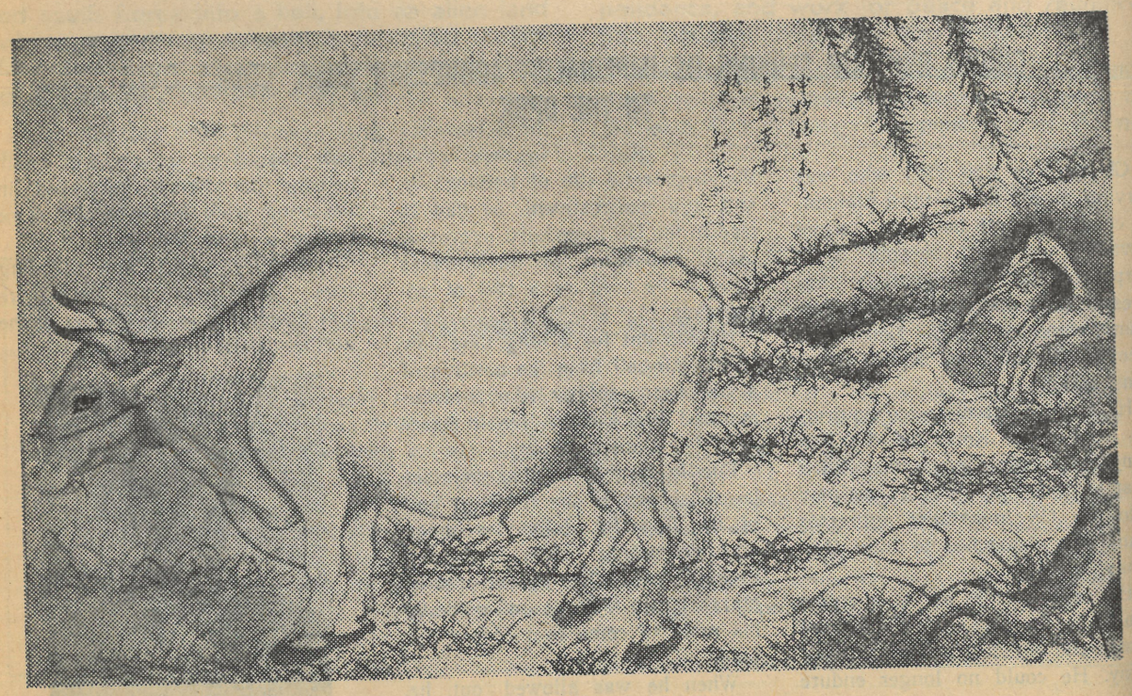
The Korean painting "Cowboy" is one of the representative works by Kim Du Ryang, a realistic genre painter in the first half of the 18th century.

The respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, once guiding the Korean Art Gallery on the spot, spoke highly of this masterpiece portraying a cowboy taking a deep nap from exhaustion in a cool shade of a hoary willow tree in the high noon of a sultry summer day.

The portrayal of the cowboy is simple and true to life. Sun-burnt from hard field work, he looks healthy. His plain coat is loosened comfortably well and his hair disheveled. He is a vivid reminder of a humiliated and oppressed peasant in feudal society. He is not particular about his appearance, which shows clearly his simplicity. The cow ruminating by him is also painted realistically with exact rough sketch and delicate and masterly lining. With shade and light the painter brilliantly represents the characteristic features of our docile and strong draught cattle. The surrounding seems to smell of sweet earth and brings the cowboy and cow into relief.

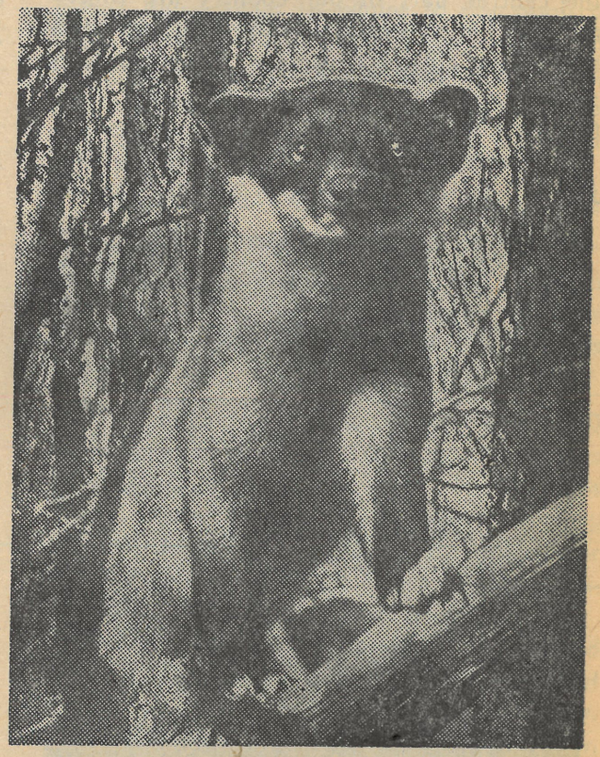
This painting ranks among our representative realistic paintings for its progressive theme and realistic portrayal.

The painting is now displayed at the Korean Art Gallery.



Yellow-Throated Marten, A Furbearer

Yellow-throated marten is a mammal belonging to the genus *Martes* of the weasel family and a subspecies native to our country.



It is bigger than all other members of the same genus. Its body is 60 to 70 cm long, its tail 40-50 cm long, and it weighs about 4 kg.

The body is long and slender, the tail is long, and the short legs are very strong.

Its fur colour is special. The forepart of its body is tawny and the hind part is black.

Its fur is soft and long. It is 2.5 cm long in most parts, 1.5 cm in the head and four feet, and 7 cm in the tail.

Arboreal by nature, it lives mainly in coniferous woods. So it usually occurs in the high and thick woodlands north of the central part of our country.

In quest of preys, it runs about not only on the ground but also in trees. It is more alert and nimble in trees.

It preys on tiny animals such as rats, chipmuck, shrew and hare, as well as on little birds. Sometimes it waits in trees and swoops upon bigger animals than itself—roe deer, musk deer, or young wild boar. But its main diet is rats living in the woods. It occasionally attacks even beehives.

From May to June, a yellow-throated marten has three or four per litter in a den between rocks or under the root of a fallen tree.

This animal abounded in our thick woodlands till late 19th century or early this century. But its population sharply decreased on account of the Japanese imperialist aggressors' random felling of trees in our woods after their occupation.

After liberation we followed a Juche-motivated policy to protect and multiply the precious animal resources. As a result, yellow-throated marten, together with other furbearers, increased. Its hunting is granted in a definite area only in winter to protect other animals and restrict its population.

SCHISANDRA

OUR mountains abound with wild fruits in September. High mountains north of the central part of our country are tinged red with bunches of appetizing fruits on vines like a tiny cluster of grapes. They are schisandra widely used for medicine in our country from ancient times.

The vine, a member of the *Magnoliaceae* family, stretches out 5 to 8 metres, winding itself about other trees or shrubs.

Its alternate leaves are egg-shaped, pointed at the end and have loose teeth along their margins.

Its flowers come out from June to July, yellowish white and aromatic, hanging down from the lower parts of the new branches. The tiny flowers are bell-shaped.

The fruit is globular and a bunch bears scores of fruits. Fruits ripen red between late August and early September.

The fruit is called *omija* (five taste-giving fruit) in our country beause it tastes sweet, sour, bitter, pungent and salty.

Schisandra contains plenty of organic acids such as 10 per cent of malic acid, 12 per cent of citric acid and some amount of tartaric acid, vitamin C and 2-4 per cent of sugar. Therefore, it is used as a tonic as well as a depressant and a cure for coughing, much phlegm and other diseases.

It can be made into a soft drink for refreshment after work.

Today schisandra stands have been created in many woodlands by means of sowing and transplanting, while protecting well its wild growths, according to the great leader's teaching on propagating schisandra and utilizing it better. And its supply to our people is increasing yearly.

Burbot

Burbot belongs to the cod family and lives only in fresh water.

In our country it occurs in the cold freshwaters in the northern highlands, in such tributaries of the Amnok-gang River as the Changjin, the Pujon, the Hochon, the Tokro, etc. Its habitats are limited to North Asia, Northern Europe and North America, and our country is its southern limit.

It looks like snakeheaded fish in body and pollack in head.

Its long body is cylindrical and compressed at its tail.

Its body has black patches of cloud shape on the blackish brown ground and is yellow in the belly.

It usually measures 40 to 50 cm long. An oversize attains more than 1 m in length and 32 kg in weight.

Its eyes, somewhat large, are found a little high in the front of the head. Its mouth is blunt and big. The lower jaw, shorter than the upper, bears a barbel which is longer than the diametre of the eye.

The scale is too small to be discerned on the heavily mottled skin. But the lateral line is easily discernible.

There is the pectoral fin just behind the gill cleft. The ventral fin is closer to the gill than the pectoral fin. The caudal fins are roundish as a whole like a fan. The two dorsal fins and the anal fin are enough to touch the caudal fins.

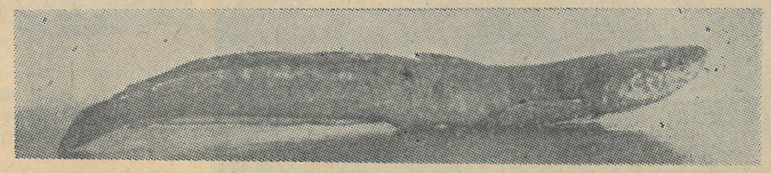
Burbot goes upstream in summer to live in the upper reaches where water is cold and comes downstream to winter in the pool. It lives almost alone. It hides under a stone in daytime and swims about at night. In hot summer when the water temperature rises above 20°C it sleeps eating little. And the icy water in winter makes it brisk again.

It preys on small fishes, crayfish, frog, water insects, etc.

The spawning season is from December to February, when the water temperature goes down to 1° or 2°C. The spawning reaches its height in January.

A spawner usually lays 200,000 to 500,000 eggs each of which is 1 mm across. The egg is lucid yellow in colour and so sticky that it easily attaches to water grass or gravel. Being fatty, it floats on the surface in stagnant water of reservoirs or suchlike. In three years hatchlings become mature enough to spawn.

Burbot is rather tasty and fatty. But it had no great significance as a table fish in the past because of its limited habitats and harvest. And, as it preys on other fishes consideration was given to its breeding. But scientific measures are taken in its habitats today to multiply it while giving no harm to other fishes.



PROTECTION OF EAR SHELL

OUR country is sea-bound on three sides. The sea water is clean, currents are ideal and the sea bottoms abound in variety. So the seas are rich in marine animals and plants.

Our coastal waters are especially rife with stationary marine life. We pay special attention to their protection and multiplication. As a result, their harvest is steadily increasing.

Like sea cucumber or sea urchin, ear shell is a typical marine animal well protected and propagated in our coastal waters.

Ear shell is a large snail of the genus *Haliotis*, which is widely distributed in our East, West and South Seas.

It abounds in shallow seas where sea streams are limpid and good for their life and rocky bottoms overgrown with seaweeds.

This creature lives on seaweeds; brown algae such as *miyok* seaweed and kelp and green and red algae.

It usually grows 8 to 10 cm long in 3 or 4 years.

Its shell is perforated with 3 to 5 respiratory holes through which water comes in and out.

As the shell grows up, the old holes are blocked up and new ones appear in the newly grown part of the shell.

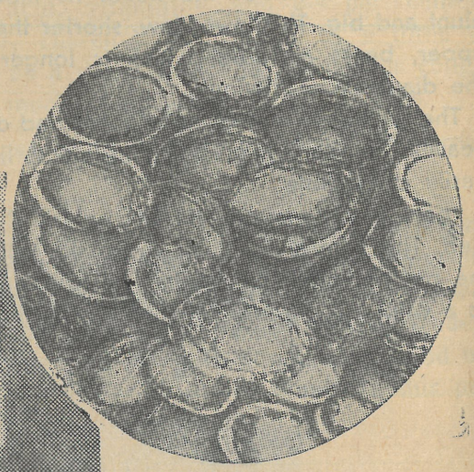
A big shell measures as long as 20 cm and as wide as 17 cm.

An ear shell spawns after about 4 years' growth. Its egg is about 0.22 mm across. It, fertilized in the water, hatches into a larva in 10 to 14 hours. The larva lives a planktonic life at the first stage of its growth and enters a benthonic life. The benthonic larva resembles the snail in appearance.

Then the spirally coiled part of its shell gradually sinks to form the bowllike shell as seen in an adult ear shell.

The flesh of ear shell is tasty and nutritious, 100 grammes of which contain 23.5 per cent of protein, 0.4 per cent of oil, 0.7 per cent of carbohydrate and such rare substances as 190 mg of calcium, 3 mg of iron, vitamins A_1, B_1, B_2, and 1.1 mg of nicotinic acid.

Protection and multiplication of aquatic resources is of great importance in developing fishing industry.



Ear shell well protected and propagated in the coastal waters

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Our country is bounded on three sides by the sea, and there are inexhaustible resources in the sea. Exploitation and utilization of those resources are of great significance in promoting the welfare of our people and improving their living standards."**

We have established many reserves to protect our aquatic resources in compliance with the great leader's Juche-motivated policy.

Reserves are set up also for ear shell. One of such is the reserve in the East Sea off Toijo. This reserve covers a water area of 1,000 hectares. The water area is favoured with the best conditions for life of ear shell.

This reserve aims to expand ear shell's habitat into the surrounding areas.

A number of scientific and technical questions must be solved for ear shell culture. Water and sea bottom—life environment of ear shell—are most important in its protection and propagation.

Foul water is fatal to ear shell. It dies if water is polluted. In particular, most of the larvae in planktonic life are liable to perish in polluted water.

The larvae at the benthonic stage also die buried in sludge if they have no rock or gravel to attach.

For this reason, we pay special attention to prevention of water pollution in ear shell reserves and constantly clean rocks and stone or replenish the sea bottom with new rocks or gravel.

This is done also in other water areas where ear shells live.

Artificial hatching and breeding of young ear shell in water tank is also a promising job.

Today we are widely carrying on ear shell culture while protecting and propagating the wild one.

Ear shells are under special protection during the spawning season, from July to August, and the young under 4 are not caught even in the harvesting season.

Now, our ear shell population is increasing yearly, helping our people enrich their diet.

Another Belt Conveyer Built

The first project for a dip belt conveyer was completed at the Ryongyang Mine, one of Korea's leading magnesite producing centres.

This conveyer system stretches hundreds of metres from the underground hewing faces to the sites for coarse crushing above the surface.

The line with a conveyance capacity of millions of tons is now handled by ten workers or so including three operators and repairmen.

It is playing a big role in turning out more high-grade ores.

3,000-TON STAMPING PRESS

The workers and three-revolution team members of the August 8 Factory succeeded in manufacturing a 3,000-ton stamping press, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

This press is so devised as to freely carry on stamp forging of various large-sized products.

The introduction of the new press led to sharply increasing labour productivity in the production of forged pieces. For example, with its introduction productivity grew more than five times at a bound in forging and processing the accessories of the diesel engines now mass-produced at this factory.

People's Struggle for Freedom and Liberation Is Triumphing

Violent waves of national-liberation struggle are sweeping across the Asian, African and Latin-American continents.

The age-old chains of colonial oppression are breaking to pieces on the three continents.

The majority of tri-continental countries have won national independence and started to build a new life.

Flag of independence flies forcefully not only over once-oppressed small countries but also over the island countries far away from the continents.

Seychelles, a small island country in the Indian Ocean, Djibouti in Africa, Dominica and Saint Lucia in the Caribbean, and Solomon Islands and Tubuai in the South Pacific ended cursed colonial rule and won national independence in these years and Kiribati recently.

Even small countries which eclipsed on the world map enter now the international arena on a par with all countries, large and small.

A new life has started in Iran where the people's revolution won and in Nicaragua where the 40-odd-year-old Somoza dictatorial regime was toppled.

The people of Grenada established a revolutionary government resolutely repelling imperialist interference and hew out their destinies by their own efforts.

Peoples under imperialist colonial rule are waging vigorously various forms of struggles including armed struggle to regain national sovereignty.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The people's struggle for freedom and liberation triumphs and imperialism, colonialism and racism are doomed. This is a law of historical development and the irresistible trend of our times."

The people's struggle for freedom and liberation wins because it is a just cause for independence.

It is, in essence, to regain national sovereignty from the imperialists and colonialists and become real master of their destiny.

Independence is as precious as life for nations and peoples. A nation without independence cannot uphold its dignity and honour. A people without independence is bound to be a colonial slave. Independence is vital to the fate of a nation or a people.

All countries and peoples therefore never allow others to violate their independence.

The oppressed peoples who are robbed of sovereignty by the imperialists and colonialists have no other alternative but to fight to win freedom and liberation or to be slaves of the imperialists.

Imperialism and colonialism never make a gift of independence to colonial peoples of their own accord because of their aggressive and predatory nature but work desperately to have one more colony.

Having fully experienced the misery of a subjected people, the oppressed peoples don't want to remain colonial slaves any longer but are now fighting, ready to give their lives, for liberation against oppression.

Their struggle will continue until they will be freed from colonial slavery and win freedom and independence.

The people's struggle for freedom and liberation is a battle between the new and the old. It is natural therefore that it should win.

It is a progressive struggle to promote social progress and represents the new of the times.

Social development is promoted through the process of sweeping away everything old from all spheres of social life and creating the new, that is, through the process of the popular masses freeing themselves from all kinds of subordination and restrictions and realizing independence.

The people's struggle for freedom and liberation opens up the highroad to build a new life by destroying the old colonial ruling machinery and achieving national independence.

On the contrary, imperialism and colonialism represent the old, the conservative and the reactionary that have lived their days.

They violate people's independence and are the chief obstacle to social progress.

While brutally suppressing the people's struggle for freedom and liberation, they are making desperate effort to maintain their position. They, however, cannot wipe out the people's desire for freedom and liberation but only stiffen their resistance.

The struggle for the new mounts daily and the people emerge triumphant from their struggle against imperialism and colonialism that have lived their days.

This is proved eloquently by the historical development of our times. The national-liberation struggle is not confined to some countries as in the past but it has turned into a worldwide movement involving all regions and continents of the world.

The people's struggle took place everywhere imperialism and colonialism were present.

The imperialist colonial system was crumbled rapidly by the people's fierce national-liberation struggle which swept across the three continents. Many countries cut off the chains of colonial oppression and won national independence.

In 1919 colonies, semi-colonies and dominions accounted for 77 per cent of the earth's land area and 69.2 per cent of the world population. Today, half a century after, most of them won national independence.

Hundreds of millions of people of colonial Asia, Africa and Latin America appeared on the arena of history as masters and make history and carve out their destinies independently and creatively.

This great event marked a radical turn in the historical development of our times and was the brilliant fruition of the people's long struggle for freedom and liberation.

The new-emerging forces and the oppressed peoples are now fighting to liquidate colonialism and end all forms of domination and subordination once and for all on all continents.

The Asian, African and Latin-American people's struggle for national liberation and sovereignty, along with the struggle of the international working class for socialism, constitutes a driving force of human history.

No force on earth can bar the people's struggle for independence.

Southern African Students in Gambia Inaugurate "Study Group of the Juche Idea"

Recently southern African students in Gambia had an inaugural meeting of the "study group of the Juche idea" in Banjul.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed on the platform of the meeting place.

The meeting was attended by students of Zimbabwe, South Africa and Southwest Africa in Gambia and chief of the "Gambian Study Group of Juche Philosophy" and members of the "Gambian Study Group of Kimilsungism" were invited.

A report and speeches were made at the meeting.

The reporter stressed that the Juche idea is the great revolutionary thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and went on:

The great Juche idea fathered by respected Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most revolutionary thought especially for us fighting to win independence and liberation against imperialism, colonialism, racism, fascism and dominationism.

It has contributed greatly to the development of human thought and the revolutionary cause of the world progressive people.

It is the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

It is a beacon light leading the world revolutionary people along the absolutely right revolutionary path, along the road to genuine independence, the demand of our age.

He pointed out the content of the Juche idea and continued:

I extend my warmest greetings and thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, father of the immortal Juche idea.

I heartily wish respected and beloved Comrade President Kim Il Sung a long life in good health for the Korean and world revolutions.

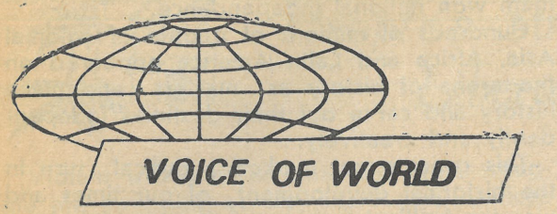
Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!

Long live the great Juche idea!

The programme and rules of the study group were read out at the meeting.

The meeting elected head, secretary-general and secretaries of the study group.

The meeting adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the loud applause of the attendants.



We Will Fight Shoulder to Shoulder with the Korean People

Individual personages of the world political and public circles, social bodies and solidarity organizations are expressing firm solidarity with our people in their just struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

"Korea Belongs to Her People"

In his telegram to President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK, Manuel Pinto da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, said:

"On the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people, I, on behalf of the people of Sao Tome and Principe and its Liberation Movement and government, have the honour to express to you once again our full support to and militant solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of your country that enjoys the steady support of the world peace-loving people and progressive countries.

We strongly denounce the dangerous splitting policy forced upon your people by the reactionary forces trampling underfoot their desire for durable peace and justice, progress and social security."

In his message to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Emil Moroha, Permanent Secretary of the Brundi Party of National Unity and Progress, stated:

"The Brundi Party of National Unity and Progress expresses full support to the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

It demands that the foreign troops withdraw from south Korea unconditionally and the south Korean authorities have a useful dialogue with the north and immediately stop the persecution of the honest-minded people of south Korea."

Arne Herlov Petersen, Danish writer and journalist and a director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, said:

"Korea is one and she belongs to her people. Korea can never be bisected and the Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves without outside interference.

We firmly support the sacred cause of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country and express strong solidarity with it."

In their joint statement published in the month of anti-US joint struggle 98 mayors of France pointed out:

"Korea had existed as a single state of a homogenous nation with one language and culture through a long history. But she has been bisected for 34 years now, contrary to the will of her people, owing to the US army occupation of south Korea.

Continued such artificial division is producing an abnormal situation, causing apprehensions among us and all the people of the world loving justice and peace."

The appeal adopted at the Latin-American and Caribbean Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea said:

"The division of Korea not only brings immeasurable national misfortunes to the Korean people but also creates tension in this region and gravely menaces world peace.

The present situation urgently demands that all the countries and people loving independence and peace pay special attention to the Korean question and check and frustrate the splittists' "two Koreas" plot and their new war moves."

Tass commentator said:

"The Korean people are firmly convinced that their struggle is just and they can reunify their country. All the honest-minded people are sympathetic with their conviction. The Soviet people have always expressed warm solidarity with the desire of the Korean people to live as a single nation reunified by peaceful and independent means. The Soviet Union true to the principles of socialist internationalism actively supports the peace-loving initiatives of the DPRK for the reunification of Korea."

We Appeal to Support the Just Cause of the Korean People in Various Active Ways

In response to the appeal of an enlarged meeting of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea signature campaigns are actively conducted in many countries.

The solidarity message sent by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference to our political parties and social organizations pointed out:

"We are firmly convinced that under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and through the tenacious struggle of the Korean people and the joint efforts of all clear-sighted personalities in both north and south Korea, a reunified Korea will surely emerge in the East."

Iwai Akira, Director of the Secretariat of the Japan Committee for Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification, said:

"Carter's decision to freeze the US troops pullout from south Korea is a violation of his own 'pledge.' This is aimed at rigging up 'two Koreas.' We strongly protest against it."

In its appeal the World Federation of Trade Unions pointed out:

"The World Federation of Trade Unions demands that the south respond to the proposal of the northern half of the Republic on achieving independent and peaceful reunification, transcending political and ideological differences in conformity with the ardent desire of the workers and people of Korea to realize the reunification of their nation and that of the people to live in peace.

The United States must withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along its troops and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons."

It appealed to the workers and trade union organizations of all countries to express firm solidarity in various forms and ways for the just struggle of the Korean workers and people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In its letter addressed to its member organizations and friendly organizations and international and regional organizations, the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth appealed to them to support the just cause of the Korean people in various active ways—mass meetings, demonstrations and statement.

In his message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Vice-Chairman of the East-West Friendship Association of India said:

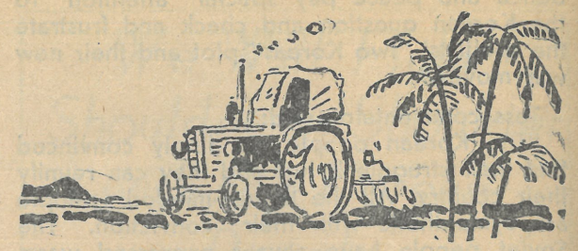
"We entire Indian people and the members of the East-West Friendship Association in particular stand by the Korean people struggling for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressors from Korea and pledge ourselves to help in every way the freedom-loving Korean people in the north and south to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea, their cherished desire.

The world people loving peace and justice and aspiring after independence will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people against US imperialism."

Robert Cobin, First Vice-Chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Minister of State, said:

"Countries which truly wish peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification should not be involved in or respond to the 'two Koreas' plot but actively help the Korean people to achieve their country's reunification by themselves independently and peacefully."

Developing Countries Work for Agricultural Progress



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The rural question acquires an especially important meaning in many countries formerly or still under the imperialist and colonialist yoke."

The rural question poses itself as an especially important problem in the countries formerly under the imperialist-colonialist yoke.

Today tri-continental countries pay deep attention to the solution of this question.

It is an important work to abolish the feudal relations of landownership in the countryside, emancipate the peasantry from the fetters of the feudal production relations and lay the material foundation of agriculture and ensure the smooth development of the national economy.

The correct solution of the rural question is important for successfully carrying out the difficult and complex tasks to be tackled for building of a new society.

It is especially important for the developing countries where the peasants make up the overwhelming majority of the population.

The struggle to build a new society is, in its essence, to end all manner of subordination and inequality and enable the people to live an independent and creative life.

Without the successful settlement of the rural question is it impossible to solve smoothly the food problem for the people and settle complex and difficult problems arising in building a new life.

In the past tri-continental countries were subjected to unlimited exploitation and plunder by the imperialists and colonialists.

As a result of the long colonial rule, the technical foundation of their agriculture is very weak and their farming methods are very backward.

Today the newly independent countries and developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have set the settlement of the rural question as an important task for building a new life and pay deep attention to it.

Agrarian reform and other progressive socio-economic reforms are of great significance for agricultural development.

Today the developing countries confiscate the lands owned by the imperialists and their stooges and nationalize or distribute them among the peasants.

For agricultural collectivization many tri-continental countries set up agricultural cooperatives and state-run agricultural and stock farms.

They carry on agricultural cooperation in various forms in accord with their actual conditions—model farms, agro-stock cooperatives, agricultural cooperatives, "socialist farm villages."

They differ from each other in size, form and content of agricultural cooperation. Their agricultural cooperation, however, aims all at abolishing the old production relations under colonial rule, bringing into full play the peasants' enthusiasm for production and boosting agricultural production rapidly.

The developing countries give priority to the cooperatives in granting loans and supply them with seed grain, chemical fertilizers and farm implements and show in practice the advantages of the cooperative economy to their farmers.

As a result, the number of cooperatives is increasing daily in the developing countries.

Tanzania is conducting a movement to build new farm villages in order to increase agriculturai production and improve the living of the rural population.

Now she has built 8,210 farm villages with dwellings, primary schools, clinics and public service establishments.

Thus more than 90 per cent of the peasants who lived scattered in the past live together now in the new villages.

Algeria is also building socialist farm villages. She is going to build 1,000 such farm villages, and established 90 villages from 1973 to 1978.

Guyana is setting up state agro-stock farms to improve the livelihood of farmers and stock breeders in mountainous areas.

Roads are built connecting coastal and inland areas and the farmers who lived dispersed moved into new villages to start a new life.

Today many tri-continental countries set irrigation as an important task for the solution of the rural question and are striving to carry it out.

Irrigation is a sure guarantee of rich and stable harvest.

Irrigation is especially important today when the weather in different parts of the world is seriously affected by the cold front.

Iraq proclaimed the nationalization of water resources and decided to make large capital investments in irrigation projects and is pushing ahead with large- and small-scale irrigation projects.

Algeria will be able to irrigate 3,500 hectares of fields when it completes the "Suani dyke" project.

The Mozambican people raised crops once a year. They carried out irrigation projects on the Zambeji River and at other places and cultivate crops twice a year.

The Guyanese people cut waterways in different places of the country and built pumping stations. Now 100 water pumps are wetting dry lands.

Senegal and Libya too are successfully carrying on irrigation projects.

As a result of irrigation, today many tri-continental countries are cultivating crops in the lands which could not be used in the past owing to lack of water, thus sharply increasing their agricultural production.

They pay deep attention to raising the cultural and technical level of peasants. They are setting up schools of different levels in the countryside and have established anti-illiteracy centres to teach adults their national languages. They are also teaching farming techniques and farming methods to the peasants.

As the developing countries pay great attention to the settlement of the rural question, their countryside is gradually taking on new look.

Kang Gun Se

TALE OF HUNGBU

The tale of Hungbu is a classic based on an old folk tale.

The tale is a great favourite with our people. It, based on medieval fantasy, shows, through the keen satire of the reality of the feudal society at its end, that the greedy and vicious go broke and the hard-working and honest live well. After liberation, it was converted into *changguk* (a kind of opera), puppet show and film and its modern version was published in book form.

This is its story.

* * *

Once upon a time there lived two brothers in a village. Though they were born of the same mother, their character was quite different. The elder brother, Nolbu, was greedy and cross-minded and always tormented his younger brother, Hungbu, who was kind and diligent.

Nolbu lived a lazy life on the fortune left by their parents. One day he called in his brother Hungbu and said, "Hey, you Hungbu! Just listen. I want to say one word to you. Brothers live together in childhood. But when they have their families they must earn their keep. So quit this house right away with your family."

He thus drove out his brother and his family. He thought his couple could live a more comfortable life by so doing.

Thrown out empty-handed in the cold winter, Hungbu and his family built a shack with millet cane at a mountain foot. The little things cried for food, but they had nothing to eat.

Unable to stay hunger, one day his wife, soothing the wailing children, demanded her husband, "My dear, your brother is also man and would lend us rice or money, I think, if you tell him about our hard conditions and say we will pay it back in the fall."

Encouraged by his wife, he went to his brother's though he knew well about his character.

He addressed his brother with "Dear brother, it's me, your brother Hungbu. How are you?"

Nolbu pretended not to know him and Hungbu repeated.

Nolbu flared up in anger, crying, "Hungbu? Who are you?"

Hungbu was struck dumb. Thinking of his starving children, he begged Nolbu again and again to favour him with something to eat, saying he would return the favour without fail.

"What?" growled Nolbu, staring at him with sharp eyes. "When the deuce are you going to stop coming to bother me?! Have you the face?"

Saying "I've no rice to give you, even if I have a whole stack of rice," he beat Hungbu with a big stick. And he went inside, blaring he should never show his face again.

Hungbu went into the kitchen to ask a favour of his sister-in-law. She was little different from her husband, however. She was scooping rice out of a pot. She slapped him in the face with the scoop, heaped all curses on him and drove him out. He came home empty-handed.

He could not tell his wife this story and lied that he was robbed of rice and money given by his brother on his way home.

His wife lamented in tears, looking at the children suffering from cold and hunger, that nothing was more merciless than poverty in the world.

One day Hungbu learned that the government office was lending rice and went to it. But he was denied. He had no means to repay it. He heard that a rich man surnamed Kim who had committed a crime was wanting a man to be flogged in his stead. Hungbu made up his mind to be so for 30 *ryang*. But, when he was waiting for his turn a government decree of amnesty was proclaimed for all criminals except murderers. And he could not do even it.

Time flew by and spring came round. Swallows came back from the south.

A pair of swallows built a nest on the eaves of Hungbu's shack, laid eggs and hatched them.

One day the little swallows squeaked out in a woeful manner. He looked up at the nest and found a snake stealing on it. He decided to punish it. One of them fell from the nest and was shivering, bleeding. Its leg was broken. Hungbu and his wife well tended and dressed the leg and put it into the nest.

In a dozen days the leg healed up.

Summer went and autumn came. The little swallow flew away twittering to the south with its parents.

Upon its arrival in the kingdom of swallows, the young bird told the king the accident in Hungbu's. The king was very glad

and ordered the little swallow to carry a gourd seed as his gift to Hungbu the next spring, saying, "I hear for the first time that there are such kind people in this world! They should not suffer from poverty."

Spring came round again. The swallow flew over the ocean back to Hungbu's, with the seed between beaks. The Hungbus greeted the swallow with a cheer and planted the seed. It germinated in a few days and developed rapidly into a healthy plant. Soon it bore flowers and yielded four big gourds.

Time marched and the mid-autumn festival came.The Nolbus greeted the festival with a feast, but the Hungbus could not even have their fill of gruel. The poor couple decided in their mind to gratify their children's hunger even on gourd flesh. They picked one of them and began to saw it. Soon white smoke curled up and the gourd ripped into two and two smiling lovely children appeared to their surprise. They gave Hungbu a few bottles of medicine, saying the king of swallows sent him them as his gift for he was kind and diligent, and vanished into nothing. The medicine was a talisman which could revive the dead and make the blind see and the dumb speak.

The medicine, however, could not allay the children's hunger. Hungbu picked another and sawed it. Now it produced household goods and rolls of textile. The third one produced gold, silver and jewels. From the fourth one many carpenters appeared and built in a twinkle a big tile-roofed mansion with a dozen gates and storerooms full of rice and other grains.

Thus the Hungbus became perfectly rich.

Greedy, cross-minded Nolbu got wind of it. He felt a great jealousy. He made up his mind to falsely brand his brother as a robber and take away his fortune and went to Hungbu's. At the sight of the palatial house his jealousy was on fire and he kicked the front gate, roaring, "Open the gate, quick! quick!"

Hungbu heartily received his brother, treating him with a feast. Nolbu ate like a begger, goggling his eyes, and acted haughtily, breaking tableware and spitting out remains of food all about. And then he abused his brother in foul language, saying the latter committed robbery.

Though he felt hate, honest Hungbu stood his brother's insult and told the story about the swallow and gourd seed. Nolbu decided to follow suit, and went back, carrying things he liked.

In winter Nolbu made a swallow-nest holder under the eaves and waited every day for swallows.

Spring came. Swallows flew back. Nolbu impatiently waited for them to nest in the holder. But none came. He destroyed all nests in other houses. One day he found a pair of swallows building a nest on the holder. He was overjoyed with a thought that he would become as rich as his brother.

The swallow laid eggs. Nolbu looked into the nest a dozen times a day, waiting for eggs to hatch out.

After young swallows emerged from eggs, he waited for snake. But it did not come. He could not wait any longer. He ran about for snake. At last he found one. He was very glad. But he had his foot bitten by the snake in a great hurry to catch it. He limped back home. When his wound nearly healed up he struggled to his feet, clenching his teeth. He climbed a ladder, caught a young swallow, broke its leg and threw it down.

The little swallow wallowed in blood. Nolbu feigned himself to be sorry for it, saying, "Oh, you poor little thing! Damn the snake who broke your leg!" He dressed the wound and put it into the nest. Then he whispered, "Don't forget my grace and bring me a gourd seed...."

September 9 came and swallows had to return to the south. But, the wound of the little swallow, carelessly tended and dressed, did not heal up.

The young swallow got to the south with difficulty and told the king of swallows the accident. The king flew into rage.

The year was gone and spring came.

Nolbu looked up at the sky every day, waiting for the swallow. At last it came and dropped a gourd seed before Nolbu. "Oh, my dear! You've brought the seed!..." he jumped for joy.

He sowed the seed in a sunny place. The seed sprouted and grew fast into a strong plant which soon bore flowers and then fruits. Nolbu gloated over the clustering fruits. They counted ten. Six more than Hungbu's. He thought he would get richer than Hungbu.

Autumn came. Gourds ripened. He offered prayers to Heaven for a good luck and ordered his servants to saw gourds. To his surprise, as soon as the saw touched the gourd, some queer-looking nobles jumped out of it and thundered, "Hey, you Nolbu! Listen! You are so greedy and cross-minded that you cannot be anything but a slave. If you don't want to become a slave, offer us 3,000 *ryang* of money at once!" He turned pale with fright and met their demand. Then they vanished out of his sight like a bubble.

Nolbu stood transfixed awhile with his mouth wide open. From the second one many Buddhist monks came out and roared at him, "You rascal want a good luck without holding any prayer service to Buddha! Produce at once 5,000 *ryang* for the service to Him if you want such a favour." He gave them the money, even clearing his locker of all his hoard.

From the third gourd came out many witches and asked him to pay for their service, saying that he would wallow in luxury. Then they thronged into the house and carried away all the household goods.

Nolbu and his wife were agape with surprise. But they did not lose hope. They believed a good luck would come to them. Nolbu picked out the biggest and best-ripened one. Now the earth shook and thunder clapped and his house crumbled to dust. The couple were hit by tiles and beams and buried under falling walls. They barely saved their skin but went to the dogs.

Our Archers Come Off Victorious in International Contests

Our archers came off victorious in the international archery contests recently held in Hungary.

Our boy Kim Yong Gyun placed first in the men's event in the contests attended by many excellent archers from our country, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, Poland, France, Italy, Belgium, West Germany, etc.

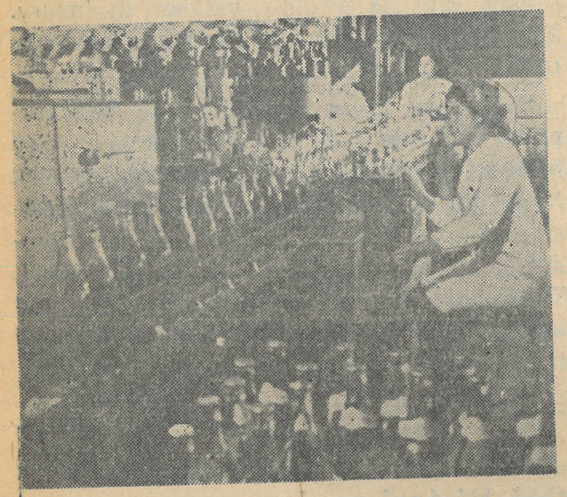
In the women's junior event our girl Sok Chang Suk came off first and two other girls Choe Sun Ok and Pak Sun Ok second and third respectively.

DO YOU KNOW?

Sindok Spring Gives Eternal Youth and Life

Our country abounds with hot and medicinal springs. They are effectively used for promotion of people's health. There are rest homes and sanatoriums at such springs.

The Sindok Spring is a cold spring at the foot of Mt. Sindok, scores of kilometres west of Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital. The spring water is very clear and cold and contains large quantities of rare substances good for health.



One litre of this water contains 0.6 mg of calcium, 0.3 mg of natrium, 0.02 mg of iron, 0.0003 mg of copper, 0.0007 mg of molybdenum, 0.325 mg of fluorine, 0.013 mg of zinc and 0.0016 mg of manganese.

This water helps digestion, normalizes blood pressure and cures internal disorders. It also makes skin soft and people younger. Inhabitants around the spring live long. Many work in good health even at 70-80 years of age. So they say the spring gives eternal youth and life.

Today this spring is well arranged so as to produce much more water. Scores of tons of water is bottled every day and supplied to all parts of the country. The local people around the spring use its water as drinking water.

Sixth National Sports Meet of Primary School Children

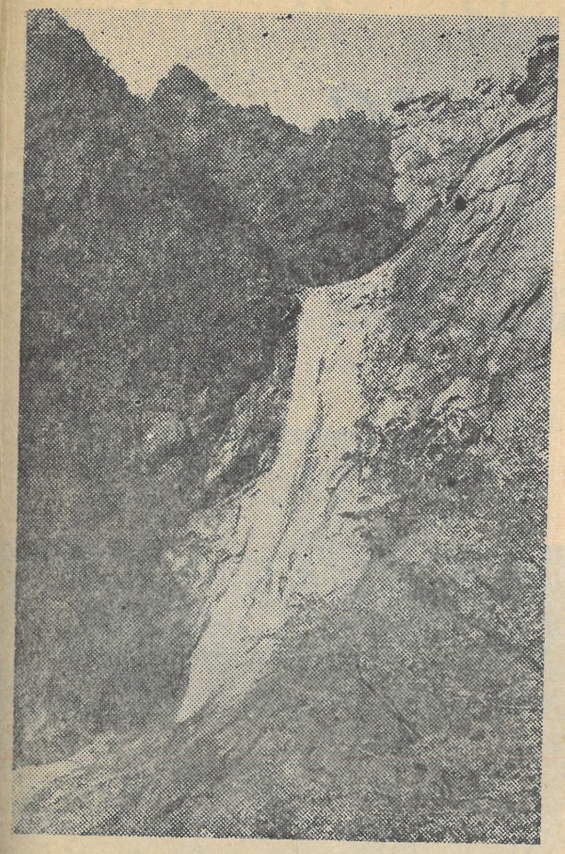
There was recently the Sixth National Sports Meet of Primary School Children for "April 18 Trophy Cup" in the indoor stadium of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

The meet was participated in by over 900 primary school children from all over the country including Pyongyang.

Contests were held in table tennis, calisthenics, heavy gymnastics and other events.

Young players fully displayed their sports techniques obtained through day-to-day training.

Medals and testimonials were awarded to teams and players that made a good showing at the meet.



Kuryong falls

FAMOUS WATERFALLS IN KOREA

Our mountain valleys abound with waterfalls.

Water roars down, throwing a thousand silvery sprays all around and adding to natural beauty.

The best of our waterfalls are the Pakyon falls in Kaesong, the Kuryong falls in Mt. Kumgang-san and the Taesung falls in Mt. Solak.

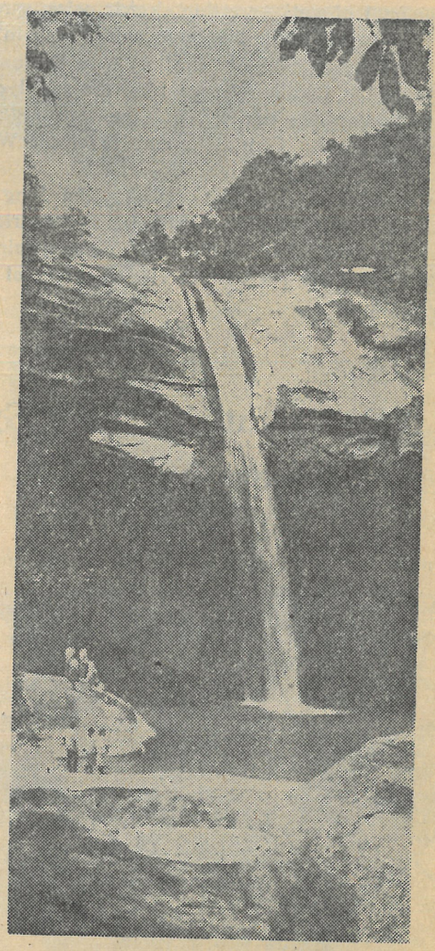
The Pakyon falls in a valley in the Taehung fortress walls north of Kaesong, the capital of the Koryo dynasty, is about 40 metres high and, in harmony with the old fortress walls and other remains, brings out strong national flavour.

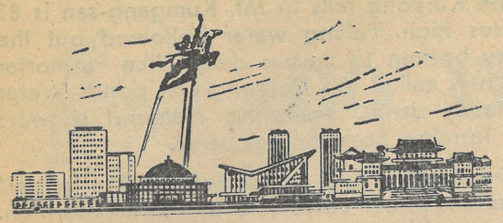
The Kuryong falls in Mt. Kumgang-san is 82 metres high. Falling water hollowed out the rocky bottom 13 metres deep like a mortar which is called the Kuryong-yon pond. Water endlessly drops, scattering diamond showers and forming beautiful rainbows.

The Taesung falls in Mt. Solak is the longest waterfalls in our country, over 100 metres high. Water makes a perpendicular descent from a sheer cliff, causing haze. It is more majestic and graceful than others.

Today the Pakyon and Kuryong falls in the northern half of the Republic have everything necessary for sightseers and there are rest homes for working people.

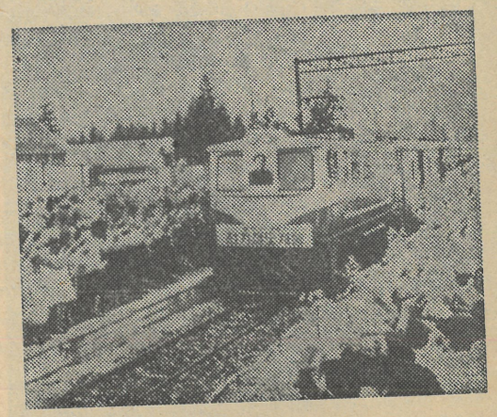
Pakyon falls





News

Motga-Rimyongsu Railway Electrified



The Motga-Rimyongsu railway in Ryanggang Province has been electrified. Working people from all over the country will be able to make a more pleasant journey to the revolutionary battle sites there and more loads will be carried in this section.

The railway constructors and helpers carried out a huge amount of work—erecting electric poles, spreading electric wires and building substations in the ten-odd km-long section—in a short time by making a charge at the Chollima speed plus the speed campaign, upholding the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The workers and technicians of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory made new electric locomotives in good time in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance for the successful electrification of the railway section.

Our Weightlifter Han Gyong Si Sets New World Record

Our weightlifter Han Gyong Si set a new world record in the Seventh Summer Spartakiad of the Peoples of the USSR.

He lifted 111 kg in snatch in 52 kg class. It is 0.5 kg more than the previous record of the Soviet weightlifter Alexander Varonin.

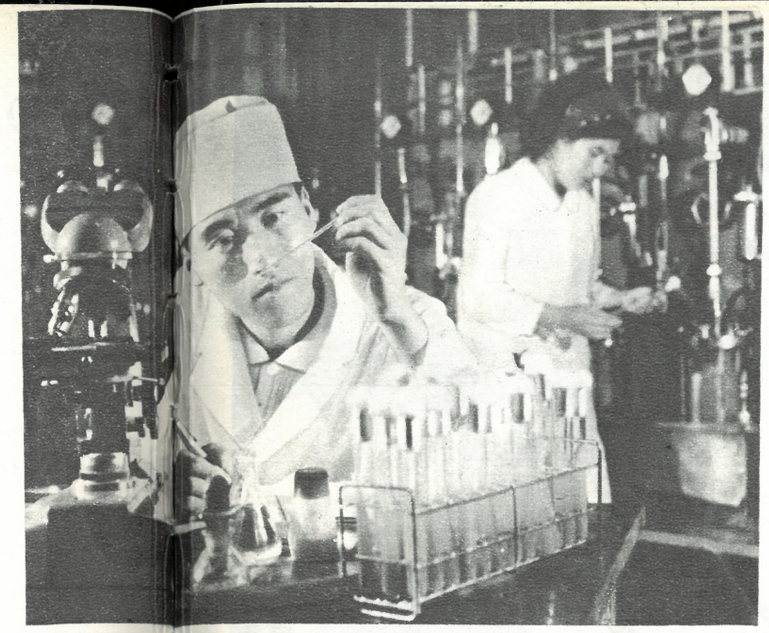
PYONGYANG SEASONING FACTORY

There are modern seasoning factories in different places of our country, including Pyongyang.

Workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Seasoning Factory are fully meeting the growing demand of the working people, improving the quality of seasoning and increasing its variety.

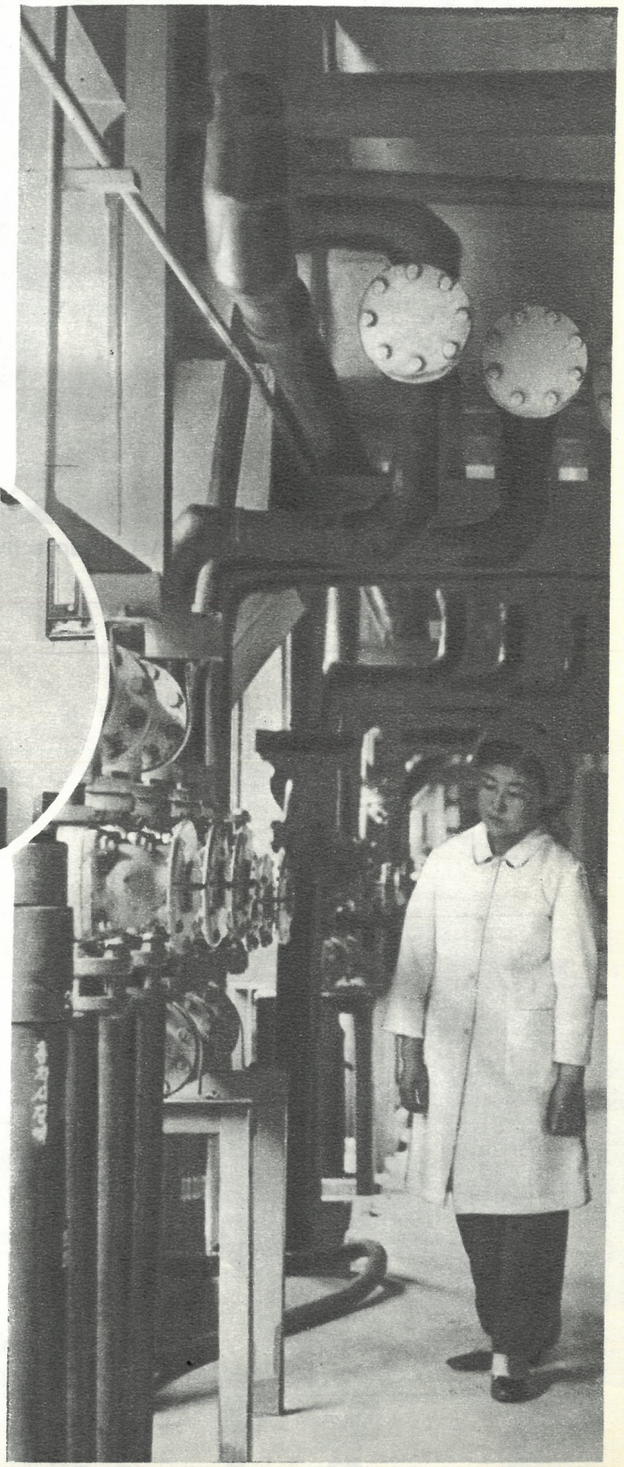
Pride! Joy!

The great leader's teachings are deeply studied

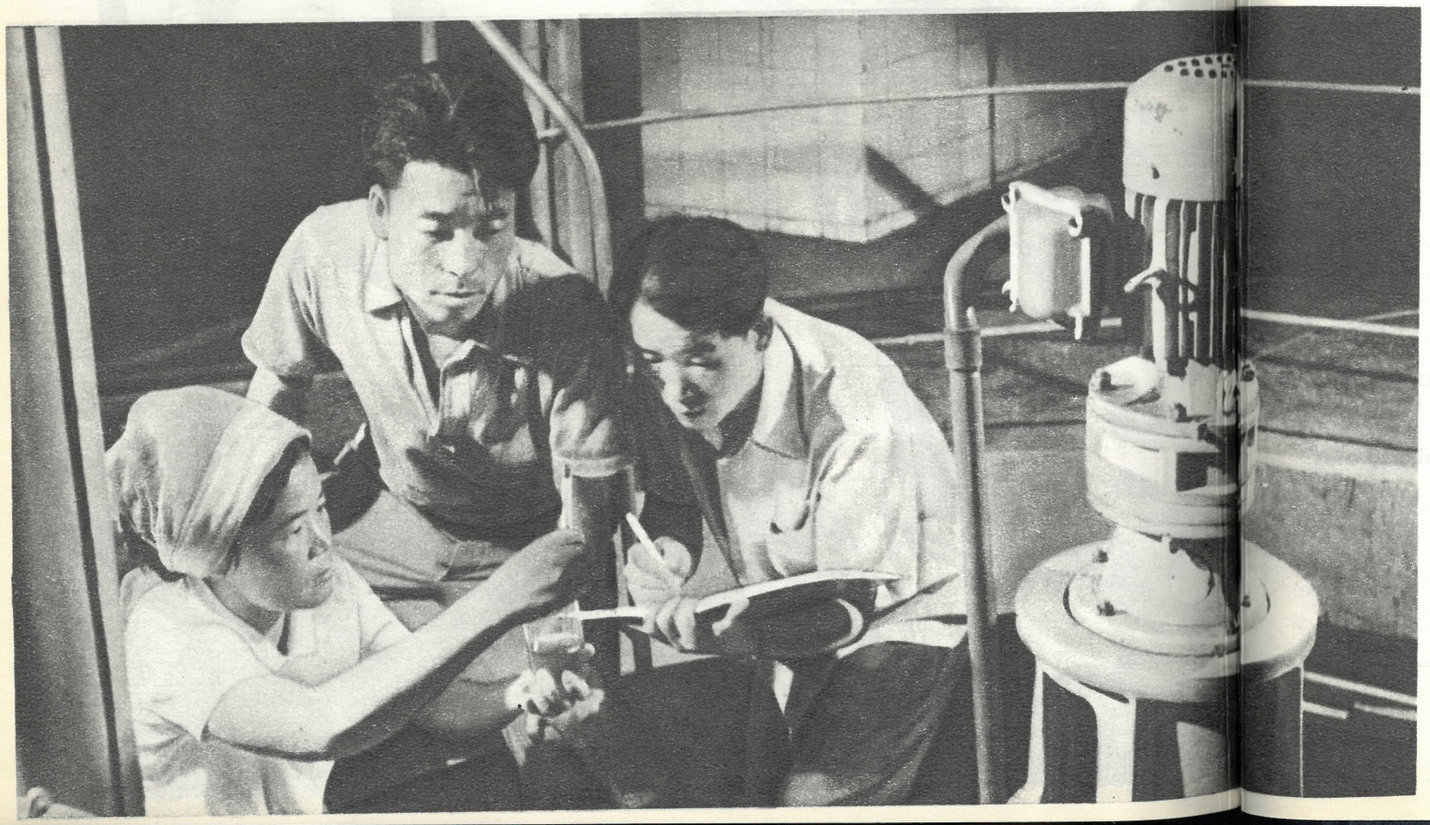


Lab workers striving to improve the quality of seasoning

All processes are automated



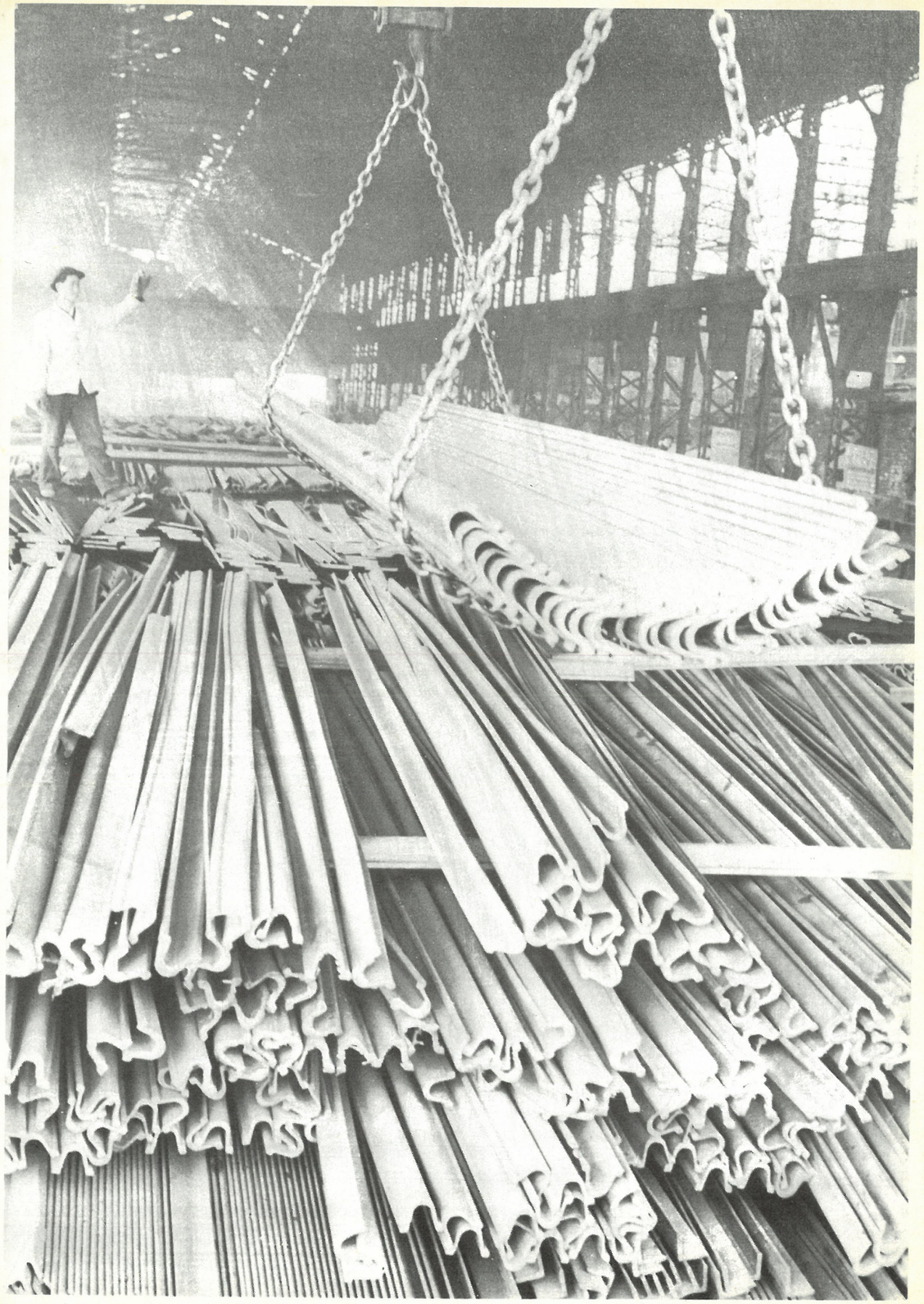
Technical consultation is held quite often at the production site



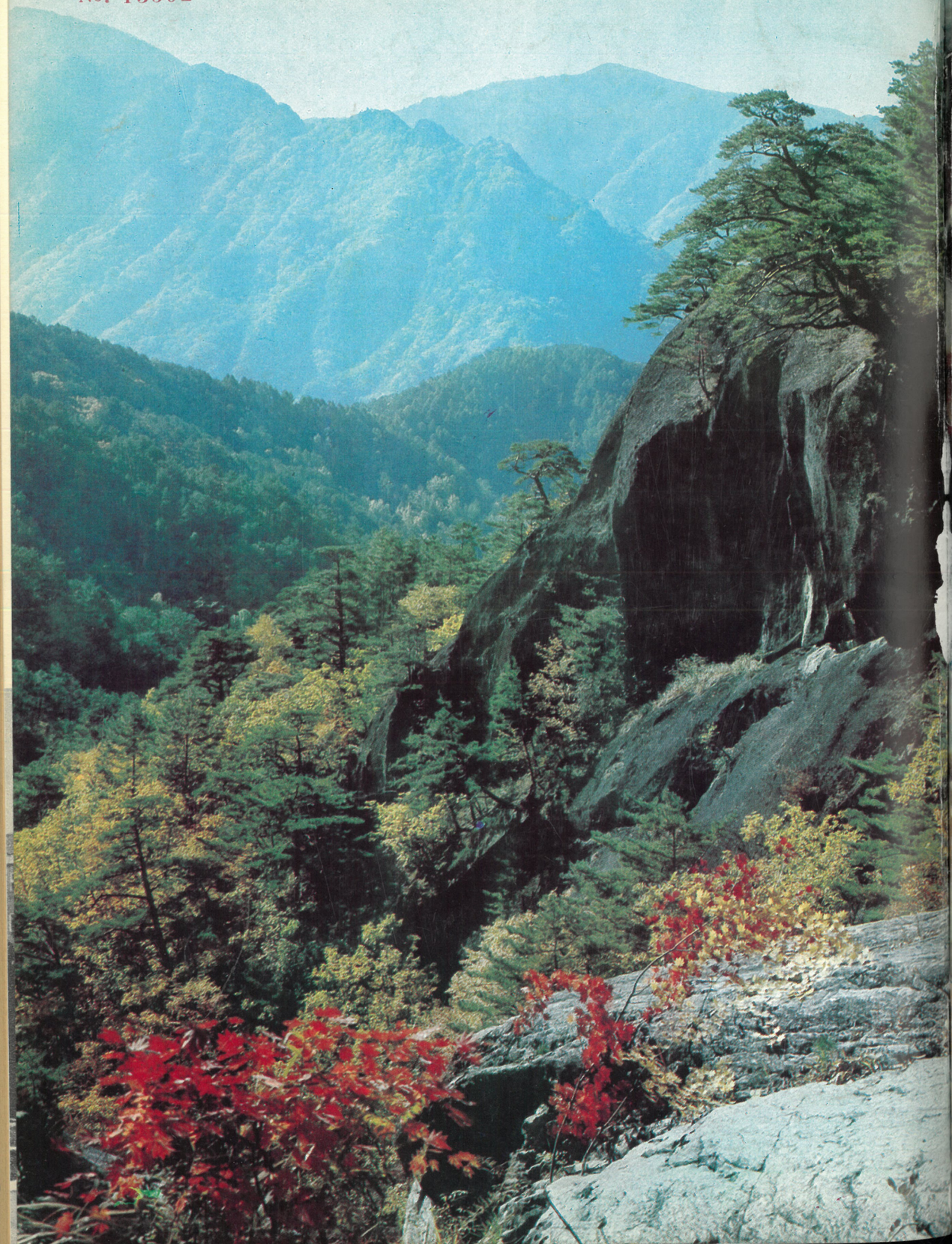
Equipment is always tended well

Art group activities are brisk

Workers going home full of joy, having overfulfilled their daily quotas



No. 13502



Korea Today

PER. DIV.
JAN 14 1980
NYPL

12
1979